THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 57. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GRAND JURY.

Public Reformatories—Rum Shops, Nymphes du Pave, and Other Evils—Judge Peirce's Charge Delivered This Morning.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

This morning, the Grand Jury for the March term was organized, Joseph Hopkins, Esq., being appointed foreman, and his Honor Judge Peirce charged them as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—You have been called from the pursuits of business and the walks of everyday life to assist in the administration of the criminal law. It is a wise provision of the common law which requires that both grand and petit jurors shall come directly from the people. From no other source could fair and evenhanded justice be so well administered, or the decisions of public tribunals be so well received and acquiesced in, as from a body of men who come directly from the people, and who have no interests but those which are common to their fellow-citizens.

You are to inquire for the city and county of Philadelphia of those offenses which are violations of the criminal law, and by your oaths of office you are to present no man for envy, hatred, or malice, nor to leave any man unprosecuted for fear, favor, or affection.

In the discharge of your duties you will be assisted by the District Attorney, who is the law officer of the Commonwealth, and you may also seek the advice and counsel of the Court in all matters of law in which you may need such assistance.

In all prosecutions, cases of felony excepted, if you return the bill "ignoramus" you are required to decide and certify on the bill whether the county or the prosecutor shall pay the costs. By a judicious use of this power, you may do much to repress hasty and unnecessary litigation, the fruit of passion and malice, and to visit upon the offenders, partially at least, the penalty due to their rashness and malevolence. Before you return a bill "ignoramus" you should examine every witness whose name is endorsed on the bill, otherwise it may be sent back to you for further inquiry.

You are by law and usage official visitors of the Philadelphia County Prison, the House of Refuge, and the Almshouse. In the discharge of these important duties, you can render great public service not only by ascertaining whether these institutions are conducted in conformity with law and for the welfare of their inmates, but you may also make such suggestions as you may suppose will increase their usefulness, and make them more valuable as reformatory and protective asylums.

The fruitful sources of vice are idleness, ignorance, and intemperance. Every community has a right to be protected from these by such measures as will ensure that end. If evil doers do not like the restraints of law they should withdraw to some land where there is no law, and where they may practise their evil doings upon one another to their fullest satisfaction. Right doers are entitled to the protection of law.

Idleness is the parent of both ignorance and vice. Our law punishes vagrancy, which is one of the fruits of idleness, as a crime, and it would be well if the law were more vigorously enforced against the numerous street beggars who beset our highways. They are usually not only idle but vicious and dissipated, petty thieves and pilferers, drunken and debauched. The prison and the Almshouse are their home until the House of Correction, which the City Councils have so long promised us, shall be ready to receive them and put them to work for the good of both their bodies and souls.

I fear that not any of us have sufficiently considered the reformatory influence of labor. When God banished man from the garden of Eden He said unto him, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Labor was a necessity of his new conditions. It was necessary for his physical health and for his moral health. The laborious have neither the inclination nor the time to transgress. It removes from man the necessity and the temptation to sin. If our criminal classes were compelled to pass the time of their imprisonment in severe labor, not half labor with a bribe to induce them to do a little more, but fatiguing labor, such as would send them to their beds at night with a sense of weariness and necessity for rest, two consequences would be likely to result. First, such painful labor would have a tendency to deter them from a repetition of their crimes, because such repetition would mean renewed labor without pecuniary profit to them; and second, knowing that imprisonment meant hard work, they would be more likely to labor voluntarily out of prison for a reward than involuntarily in prison for punishment. A third, and perhaps the most powerful reason, may be added—the habit of labor would be created in them, and labor would thus become not only a necessity, but a protection and pleasure to them.

In the investigations which you will make into these public institutions, it would be well perhaps to inquire not only into the cleanliness and good order of these establishments, but also into the labor which is imposed upon the inmates, and to what extent idleness prevails in these institutions of reform.

The like remarks will also apply to our Almshouse, where perhaps not one-half of the inmates would remain if they were compelled to earn their own support by labor.

The objection which is made to prison and almshouse labor, that it interferes with the regular pursuits of the industrious classes, if valid, which I think it is not, could be met by limiting the products of such labor to the wants of the inmates themselves and their families. If there were a surplus, it were better to destroy it than that the discipline of labor should not be imposed on such persons. Ignorance is the twin brother of idleness. It is said that an empty mind is the devil's workshop. In such minds and out of such material he fabricates such associations known as the Ramblers, Rangers, Badgers, Darts, and other like organizations of vicious young men which infest our city. From such associations they graduate to be thieves, burglars, highway robbers, and cutthroats. Some of them have reached the prison and the penitentiary; others are on their way there and to the gallows. Our great public school system makes ignorance inexcusable; and I am glad to observe that the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools have framed an Act which they ask the Legislature to adopt, imposing a penalty on persons who refuse or neglect to send their children to school a part of each year. I fear the proposed penalty is not sufficient to entirely secure the end, but it is a movement in the right direction, and will, if enacted, be productive of good results. It is also worthy of consideration whether some system of prison and almshouse instruction should not be devised to teach the ignorant inmates of these institutions the ordinary branches of an English education and the mechanical arts.

Another equally great evil which society has to contend with is intemperance. The licensed and unlicensed liquor traffic which exists in our midst is resulting in untold mischief to our people. There are four thousand and seven licensed drinking-houses in Philadelphia, with perhaps as many unlicensed drinking-places. The licensed houses are one for every forty of our adult male population. If the unlicensed houses be estimated at one-half the number of the licensed houses we then have a drinking-house for one in twenty-seven of our adult male population. For all this traffic the city of Philadelphia does not have paid into her treasury one dollar of money. And her right minded citizens thank God that it is so. They do not desire to derive revenue from such a source. The State of Pennsylvania derives from this traffic in Philadelphia over two hundred thousand dollars a year, and leaves the city of Philadelphia to pay the expenses of our criminal and pauper population, made such principally by this traffic in liquor, at a cost of nearly a million of dollars per annum. This is the direct cost in money to the city of Philadelphia of the traffic in liquor. To this is to be added the cost of the liquor itself, the idleness which it engenders, the destructiveness which is consequent upon it, the losses from fire and other accidents which result from it, and the expense to the friends of its victims of their maintenance and support after this vice has thrown them helpless upon their hands. The cost of this traffic to the people of Philadelphia amounts to many millions of dollars a year, for which they do not receive one benefit, either mental, moral, or physical.

It is all a dead waste of poverty, crime, disease, desolated homes, and the cries and sorrows of the hapless women and children and relations of the victims of this traffic. A short experience as Grand Jurors will convince you that two-thirds of the business of this court is the result of the traffic in whisky and lager beer, and that it is very equally divided between them.

Intemperance is the ally of both idleness and ignorance. It engenders both. It takes the streng man and casts him to the earth. It takes the cultured man and thrusts him into the sloughs and stews of society, and makes him the companion of the filthy and vile. It takes the man of intellect, and makes him a drivelling idiot or a raving madman. It takes the man of wealth and despoils him of his property. And yet hitherto society has permitted this destructive traffic to exist and to grow without rebuke. Is it not time for the people of Philadelphia to inquire if they have not suffered sufficiently from this ruinous trade, and to seek legislative aid to rid themselves of it?

Gamblers and dealers in lottery policies will also require your attention. It gives me pleasure to notice the earnestness and zeal with which the present learned District Attorney has sought to break up the haunts of these despoilers of their fellow-men and to bring them to justice. I trust that you also will lend your aid to drive these pests of society from our midst.

Night walking and licentiousness also require attention at the hands of the public authorities. Certain of our streets are so infested with these shameless wanderers of the night that decent people hesitate to appear upon them, much less to take their wives and daughters with them. The streets of Philadelphia should be thoroughfares for the people, and not the market-place of prostitutes and their equally vile associates. Let those who seek them be compelled to search for them in their haunts; that their flaunting presence may not be made temptations to our youth, and an offense to the modesty and decency of our citizens. The police officers should be directed to arrest them and their companions whenever they appear in public plying the arts of their vocation.

I have referred to these several matters to call your attention publicly to them, that our citizens may co-operate with you and the public authorities in endeavoring to repress these evils, and may give to you and the courts and public officers their direct support and the sanction of their approval to the efforts which may be made for their correction and cure.

I beg to urge upon you that as many members of your body as possible will attend every session of the Grand Jury, as bills of great importance sometimes fail for want of a full attendance of the Grand Jury. Not fewer than twelve of your number must concur in finding a bill of indictment. You have the right to have such witnesses brought before you as will aid you in your investigations, and the Court, if required, will compel their attendance in furtherance of public justice. With these remarks, gentlemen, you are dismissed to your duties.

THE MORDAUNT SCANDAL.

The Prince of Wales on the Witness Stand.

The Prince of Wales entered the witness box in the Mordaunt case on Feb. 23. After he had been sworn the judge, Lord Penzance, said:—

Before Dr. Dean asks his Royal Highness any questions, it is my duty to point out to his Royal Highness his position under the act of Parliament passed last session. It provides that no witness in any proceeding, whether a party to the suit or not, shall be liable to be asked, or be bound to answer, any question tending to show that he or she has been guilty of adultery. Now, from the course which the case has taken I think it right to point this out to his Royal Highness, and to tell him that he is not bound or required by law to submit to any interrogations on that subject.

His Royal Highness was then examined by Dr. Deane as follows:—

I believe your Royal Highness has for some time been acquainted with the Moncreiffe family? I have.

Were you acquainted with Lady Mordaunt before her marriage? I was.

On her marriage did your Royal Highness write to her and make her some wedding present? I did.

Previous to her marriage had she visited at Marlborough House when your Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales were there? She ha.

And has she gone to the theatre with your Royal Highnesses? She has.

We are told that she was married at the end of 1866. In 1867 did you see much of her? I did.

And in the year 1868? I did also.

Dr. Deane—I have only one more question to trouble your Royal Highness with. Has there ever been any improper familiarity or criminal act between yourself and Lady Mordaunt?

His Royal Highness (in a very firm tone)—There has not.

There was here a burst of applause, which was at once suppressed.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantin—I have no question to ask his Royal Highness.

The Prince then bowed to his lordship and retired amid another attempt at applause, which was, as before, promptly suppressed.

Remarking on the evidence of the Prince, the London *Times* concludes an article as follows:—

The Prince of Wales has learned by a painful experience how watchfully he must walk whose life is the property and the study of the world. If royalty has many privileges it must suffer not a few privations, and the charm of personal intimacy is one that must be almost denied to the inheritors of crowns. The Prince has had, indeed, before him the patterns of a life, not surely devoid of innocent pleasure, yet so carefully regulated that it was, in the eyes of all men, dedicated to domestic purity.

The life of the Prince Consort was marked by the nicest regard to the conditions under which it has passed. Every one will remember the rules of social conduct the Prince prescribed for himself, and how faithfully they were observed. We do not doubt that the future years of the heir-apparent will show, by their fidelity to this example, the influence of the lesson he has to learn, and that Englishmen will see exemplified in their King that is to be a life purified from the semblance even of levity.

A Cruel Canard.

The arrival of the City of Boston in Liverpool was announced yesterday afternoon, and occasioned universal rejoicing. The news immediately pervaded the whole city, and was sent all over the country by the press agents. Impossible as the fact seems, the story turned out to be a hoax, either invented by some one as a heartless joke, or trumped up for business purposes. The officers of the Inman Line were enabled to contradict the story, as a despatch was received from Mr. Inman, who is in Liverpool, half an hour after the report was current on the street, in which no mention was made of the steamer's arrival.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Terrible Huntingdon Murder.

Bodenberg's Confession and Appeal to His Fellow-Prisoner.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

THE PEIGHTAL TRAGEDY.

The Day before the Execution.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HUNTINGDON, March 8.—The day is bright and beautiful. As the time approaches for the execution of the murderers, Bodenberg and Bohner, the excitement increases, and the town is filling with strangers from all sections. Most of the prominent newspapers of New York and Pennsylvania are represented, and crowds of people are hanging around the jail.

Ghastly Speculation.

Large platforms, high enough to obtain a full view of the prison yard, are being erected by enterprising citizens to enable them to get a view of the execution. It is proposed to charge two dollars for standing room on these platforms. A stable in the rear and overlooking the yard has been taken possession of, and the sides bored full of auger holes to see through. An alderman of the town endeavored to stop the erection of platforms, but the men say they will give bail and go on with the work.

Condition of the Condemned.

The prisoners' sleep was restless last night, and they look haggard this morning. They partook of a good breakfast. Bodenborg is communicative, and Bohner as grum as usual.

Bohner a Perfect Fiend.

It is believed that Bohner will make a desperate struggle, and a stretcher has been provided to tie upon him in case he should do so. This man is a perfect fiend, and has so sympathy in any quarter.

This morning the Rev. Mr. Stoeckel spent some time with the prisoners. Bohner utterly refused to see anybody, and is reported to have said to the minister that he had heard enough of God, and therefore did not want to hear anything more about him.

Bodenberg, however, endeavored to get a confession from his fellow-prisoner, and has written the following final appeal to his companion, which was handed to Bohner, with the request that he should reply. Bohner has asked for and been provided with writing materials, but it is not thought that he will make any confession. Bodenberg's appeal to his fellow-prisoner is as follows:—

"Charley (Bohner), the time is now getting very short for us to live; then we will have to appear before the judgment-seat of God. We will then receive our reward for the deeds done in the body, be they good or evil. You have often sworn and promised to me that you would bring about my release. I therefore now once more pray you, in the name of God, to tell the truth; if you cannot or will not save my life, at least save your own poor soul from everlasting damnation; there is still some time.

All is Not "Over When a Man Dies."

"You have no right to say that a man dies like a beast, or that when a man dies all is over. I know only too well that something still remains in your heart which tells you, unmistakably enough, that which you say to be directly contrary to the truth. Your perverted mind does not permit it. Your senses are too frightened to allow you power to tell the truth; neither can you humble yourself before the throne of our Lord Jesus Christ. I can assure you that you will soon regret it.

A Pertinent Question.

"So far as I am concerned, you can do whatever you choose, but pray tell me, what pleasure can it be to you that I be hang with you?

He Thinks He Knows Him.

"I have fortunately not depended much upon you, for I think I know you. You have no feeling for your fellow-man. It is true, I believe very confidently, that the Court would not condemn me to die, since I went with you for the sole purpose of stealing the money. Nor have I taken the life of any man, in full consciousness of which I can die.

Bohner Should Reflect How He Battered the Woman's Head.

"If you reflect upon this affair, how terribly you battered the woman's head with the shovel, you will perceive who will accuse you when we shall meet before the bar of God. I cannot consider it just that you should be believed more than myself, since I told the truth from the first. All this appears not to have been considered before the court. * * * * *

Bodenberg's Opinion of the Law of Murder.

"I could do nothing for myself; I had neither money nor friends; I could only tell the truth; I know the laws; in Germany the law is such that whosoever does not take the life of any man cannot be condemned to death. This I also take for justice. [Here follows a long dissertation on the injustice of sentencing a man to death who has not committed murder with his own hands.]

"Away With Him!"

"Every one cries 'Away with him!' No one takes mercy on me excepting our God. * * * It is true I did what I should not have done, in that I shared the money, because I knew nothing of the murder. Yet this cannot condemn me to death. Men may think of me what they please; I know that I took the life of no man, and Almighty God is my witness. I now return my sincere thanks to each one who showed me a kindness during my time of imprisonment, and to every one farewell.

"ALBERT BODENBERG."

Result of Snow-Balling.

HUNTINGDON, March 8.—A boy here by the name of Westbrook, about twelve years old, was struck on the head with a club by a colored boy named John Lewis, and is not expected to recover. The affair grew out of a snow-ball match. Both boys are residents of Huntingdon. Lewis has been arrested.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 8.—The following bills were considered:—

House bill to open Fifteenth street, in Philadelphia. Laid over on third reading on motion of Senator Nagle, seconded by Mr. Connell, Mr. Watt, the author of the bill, being absent.

House bill consolidating the townships of Byberry and Moreland into one district for the support of the poor, was called up by Mr. Connell and passed finally.

Senate bill to authorize the opening and improvement of Alleghany avenue, between the river Delaware and Sixth street, in Philadelphia, was objected off by Mr. Henszey.

Senate supplement to an act appropriating ground for public purposes in Philadelphia, locating the roads, etc., in the Park, was objected to by Mr. Connell, the author of the bill.

Senate bill to incorporate Saunders College was called up by Mr. Connell, and passed finally.

House bill to change the name of the Board of School Controllers of the First School district of Pennsylvania was called up by Mr. Connell, and passed finally.

House bill to authorize the Governor to appoint five additional notaries public in Philadelphia was called up by Mr. Connell, and passed finally.

Senate supplement to an act establishing the mode of selecting and drawing jurors for Philadelphia, approved April 20, A. D. 1858; relative to exemptions from service as jurors; requiring parties who wish to be exempted to file an affidavit, to be approved by the Court. Called up by Mr. Connell, and passed finally.

House bill to incorporate the West Chester and Phœnixville Railroad Company, in Chester county. Called up by Mr. Brooke, and passed finally.

House.

An act to prohibit the erection of public buildings on Independence Square was discussed. Mr. Davis said that the newspapers were divided in opinion. Those who owned property in the neighborhood of the square, which would be increased in value if the new public buildings were erected upon it, were all in favor of the desecration. Among those papers was the *Ledger*, which had half a million invested in real estate. It was simply human nature for parties to regulate their views to their interests. The other parties, located from Third to Seventh streets, were more unbiassed, and held that it was not right thus to trample on some of the best and most sacred feelings of the State. The original contract between the city and the State had been that the square should be kept as a public green forever. It was true that some subsequent legislation had authorized some small buildings upon the ground, but that legislation could easily be annulled by the present act. Mr. Davis spoke at some length of the sacred character of the square in the eyes of our countrymen. It was certainly in their view the garden-spot of liberty, and was hallowed by associations which had a meaning. The man who would pile bricks and mortar upon this spot would almost build upon the grave of his father. Mr. Davis asserted, in the course of his remarks, that this square has been one of the first spots visited by him on hid first trip to that city. Mr. Smith, of Dauphin, made a speech particularly in reference to the sanctity of the ground, and he too declared that it was one of the first spots to which his steps had tended on his first visit to that city.

Mr. Josephs said, jocularly, that from his association with the gentlemen who had just spoken, he would have supposed other places in the city would have been more attractive to them.

Mr. Davis replied, at the time of which he spoke, he had not been acquainted with Mr. Josephs, but had visited the grounds with country simplicity and honesty of heart.

Mr. Elliott was grieved to find the American eagle had been loosened and would take such an extended oratorical flight. He said that the city had legitimate claims on the square; at one time had purchased a portion of ground from private associations for about fifty thousand dollars; had erected a court house, which has cost over a hundred thousand dollars; if there was any sanctity about the Hall there was certainly none about the square. Nobody proposed to interfere with the Hall, except perhaps to clear it of neighboring shanties, which burdened and disfigured its original shape; it was unjust to depreciate the value of property in that central neighborhood to oblige twenty-two people.

The bill was passed by 84 yeas to to 9 nays.

The bill authorizing the people to vote for a site for the public buildings was laid aside for a second reading this afternoon by 73 ayes to 14 nays.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 8—11·30 A.M.—Consols 92⅝ for both money and account; United States five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89⅛; 10-40s, 86¼. Illinois Central, 111¾; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened dull; middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Flour is firmer.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 8—1·30 P. M.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 90⅝; 10-40s, 87. Erie Railroad, 21¾; Illinois Central, 113.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—1·30 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy. California Wheat, 9s. 3d.; red Western, 7s. 11d.@8s.; winter, 8s. 8d.@8s. 9d. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, all American. Flour, 20s. 3d. Corn, 27s. 6d.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock	96¾	Pacific Mail Steam	36⅛
do. scrip	94⅛	Western Union Tele	83⅝
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	25	Toledo & Wabash R.	48½
Pa. and Rea. R	96¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	62¾
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	86¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	75⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	98	Adams Express	60¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	73⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co	21
Chi. and N. W. pref.	87⅞	United States	50¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	119½	Tennessee 6s, new	48⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	92¾	Gold	111⅝
		Market active.	

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 110½; do. 1864, do., 109¾; do. 1865, do., 109¾; do. do. new, 106½; do. 1867, 109¼; do. 1868, 109⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 72⅝; Missouri 6s, 93⅛; Canton Company, 62½; Cumberland preferred, 30; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 96⅜; Erie, 25⅛; Reading, 97; Adams Express, 60⅝; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 87⅛; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 119¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192¼; Western Union Telegraph, 34.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Cotton lower; sales of 500 bales of middling uplands at 21¾c. Flour—State and Western quiet and without decided change; Southern dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, but without decided change. Corn a shade firmer and scarce; new mixed Western, 99c.@$1, and $1·02 for high mixed, nearly yellow; yellow Jersey and Pennsylvania, $1·04@1·05. Oats dull and heavy. Beef quiet. Pork lower; new mess, $25·25. Lard dull and heavy; steam in tierces, 13¼@13⅝c. Whisky quiet at $1.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Cotton dull and heavy at 21¾c. Flour firm but less active, and prices unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania, $1·26@1·28. Corn, white, 92@94 cents; yellow, 93@94 cents. Oats steady at 54@56 cents. Rye dull and nominal. Whisky—Better feeling at $1@101.

Cotton Market.

GALVESTON March 7.—Cotton flat; good ordinary, 18¾@18¾; receipts, 735; exports coastwise, 1494; sales, 190; stock, 49,871 bales.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, March 8, 1870.

The bank statement yesterday is not very favorable as far as resources are concerned, the deposits showing a falling off of $133,547, and the legal-tenders, $214,376. There is also a contraction in loans of $122,643. There is an increase in specie, however, of $86,634, which raises the specie reserve of our city national banks to nearly one and a half millions. The business of the week has been quite large, the clearings showing an increase over the previous week of nearly $7,000,000. The statement is not calculated to disturb the present condition of the money market either one way or the other. The rates this morning continue quite easy, and the demand exceedingly light.

Gold shows a further weakness, opening with sales at 112⅝ and declining to 112⅛, and is quoted at that figure about noon.

Government bonds are quite weak and off in sympathy with gold.

The business at the Stock Board was unusually light, but prices continue steady. In City sixes there were small sales of the new bonds at 101½.

In Reading Railroad the sales were unimportant. The range is 48·56@48⅝. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57⅛, and Minehill Railroad at 57½. 54⅝ was offered for Lehigh Valley; 34⅝ for Catawissa preferred, and 27⅝ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In miscellaneous shares there was but little doing. Sales of Manufacturers' Bank at 30; Girard at 60, and Philadelphia at 160.

—The Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven dollars and fifty cents, payable after the 17th inst.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	101⅛	63 sh Penna R.	57⅛
$1000 do.	c.101⅛	50 sh Lit Sch R.	40¾
$1000 do.	101⅛	10 sh Minehill R.	51⅝
$4000 W Jer 7s	95	8 sh N Cent R.	48
$25 N Pa 7s	84	10 sh Phil Bk	c.160
22 sh Cam & Am.	115¾	5 do.	c.160
25 sh Manuf Bk.	30	4 sh Girard Bk.	60

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114; 5-20s of 1862, 110¾@110⅞; do. 1864, 109⅜@109⅝; do. 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do., July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., July, 1867, 108¾@109; do. July, 1868, 108⅝@108⅞; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 110⅜@110⅝. Gold, 111⅜@112.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114⅛; do., 1862, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1865, 109⅛@109¾; do. 1865, new, 109@109⅛; do. 1867, do. 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1868, do., 109⅛@109⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@106½; U. S. 90 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅛@110⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112@112⅛; Silver, 111@112. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $850@860; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $950@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $725@740.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112⅛	11·15 A. M.	112
10·10 "	112⅛	11·16 "	112⅛
10·15 "	112⅛	11·20 "	112
10·16 "	112⅛	12·00 M.	111⅛
10·20 "	112⅛	12·15 P. M.	112
10·25 "	112⅛	12·20 "	111⅛
11·10 "	112⅛	12·30 "	112
11·12 "	112⅛		

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The week opened on a rather dull and steady state of affairs in Wall street, the dullness being due to the storm and the steadiness to the firm attitude of the 'bull' cliques. The only excitement was in the Gold Room, where gold declined to 112¾.

"The earliest operations were based upon favorable reports concerning the progress of the Funding bill in the Senate, which, being accompanied by the cable announcement of 90¾ for five-twenties in London, led to a 'break' to 112½ amid considerable excitement. Next it was discovered, from the demand for cash gold, that the 'short' interest had been heavily increased, and some of the 'shorts' precipitated an advance to 113 by endeavoring to cover. This flurry over the price again fell back to 112½, closing finally at 112⅝@112¾. The prevailing rates paid for carrying gold were two to four per cent, but exceptions occurred at one and five per cent. The closing decline was due to a further announcement from Washington that the Senate had decided to hold night sessions continuously in order to hasten action upon the Funding bill.

"The Government market again declined with the gold market, and the 6?s touched 109¾. Prices are, however, becoming less sensitive to the movements in gold as the premium approaches obliteration, for the reason that with gold at par Government sixes would in all probability rule at prices several per cent. over par.

"The money market was easy at four to five per cent. as the prevailing rates on call loans, with pledges respectively of Government and stock collaterals. The dealers in commercial paper note a rather better demand, and prime double names, having a short time to run, are current at seven to eight per cent. discount."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 8.—There is an absence of any speculative demand for Flour, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 600 barrels, including superfine at $4·37½@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·87½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·25@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25, and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $4·62½@4·75 per barrel.

The Wheat market is steady, but there is scarcely anything doing. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·24@1·25. Rye may be quoted at $1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, and prices, though quotably unchanged, favor buyers. Sales of 6500 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at 90@91c. in the cars and from store, and 92c. afloat. Oats are without change; 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@56c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales of 100 bushels at $7·50@8. Timothy may be quoted at $4·50@4·75. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·35.

Whisky is quiet at $1@1·02 for Western wood and iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, March 8.—Arrived, steamship Denmark, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8.—The brig Peri, reported ashore, has been gotten off, and is being towed up to Norfolk for repairs. Sailed, bark Traveller, for Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 8

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....30 | 11 A. M.....38 | 2 P. M.....41

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Tucker, Hartford, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, New Haven, do.
Schr A. Repplier, McFadden, New Haven, do.
Schr A. E. Safford, Powell, Taunton, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Zodiac, Hines, 70 hours from Charleston, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, 40 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, 6 days from Provincetown, with fish to Crowell & Co.
Schr Manaway, Hampton, from Millville, with iron pipe to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Alaska, Pierce, from Brandywine, Del., with flour to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Compton, from Great Egg Harbor.
Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, from Millville, with sand.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, from Cape May.

WENT TO SEA.

Brig Hermes, hence for Laguayra, went to sea last evening, in company with a large number of schooners. No vessels remain at the Breakwater except one schooner and the bark Scottish Bride.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Mary Lowerisen, Henderson, hence for Antwerp, put in at Falmouth 21st ult.

DOOMED TO DEATH.

Bohner and Bodenberg.

THE PEIGHTAL BUTCHERY

The Crime and Its Perpetrators —Their Murderous Career.

THE EXECUTION TO-MORROW.

Huntingdon in a Ferment—The Final Preparations—The Fate of Consummate Villainy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 7.

Wednesday is the day fixed for the execution here of two of the most consummate villains that ever fell into the clutches of the law in this State, Albert von Bodenberg and Gottleib Bohner by name. In the year 1840 a whole family was butchered in Huntingdon county by a wretch named McConaughey; but since that date there has been no tragedy in the county approaching the crime for which these two men are doomed to death, and the criminal records of the State contain but few cases approaching it in downright cruelty.

The Victims

of Bodenburg and Bohner were three in number—John Peightal, aged sixty-five years; his wife Sarah, aged sixty; and Scott Garner, an orphan boy, who made his home with the family. The Peightals lived at about half a mile from Pleasant Grove station, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, which is seven miles distant from the county seat. They resided on a farm comprising about a hundred acres of land which, like all in the neighborhood, is as poor as it could well be. Their house was a plain two-story log-cabin, plastered over on the exterior, and fully on a par with the unproductive soil. Yet old Mr. Peightal was industrious and saving, and, as he never made any deposits in the bank when he came to Huntingdon to sell his produce, it was generally known that he had considerable money in the house.

The Triple Tragedy.

On the evening of Wednesday, November 17, 1869, the three simple-minded people were butchered in cold blood for the sake of the plunder which, it was rumored, could be had at such a terrible price.

Bohner had been living in Altoona for some time previous, and it was there that he made the acquaintance of Bodenburg, his confederate. Having made up their minds, according to the confession made about a month ago by the latter, to attempt the robbery of the Peightals, the twain left Altoona two or three weeks before the time of the tragedy. From Huntingdon they walked out to Peightal's place, which they reached after dark. They entered the house and asked for work. Old Mr. Peightal received them kindly, but could not give them what they asked, and they returned to Altoona and gradually devised a scheme of murder as well as of robbery. Bodenburg insisted, in his confession, that he was from the first opposed to extreme violence, maintaining that his companion was responsible for suggesting and urging the killing of the family, if their money could be secured in no other way; while Bohner, in a statement made immediately after his arrest, persisted that the other was the leading spirit, and threatened to shoot him if he backed out of the scheme.

Be this as it may, the project was gradually perfected, and on the evening of Monday, November 15, the two again left Altoona in company, each armed with a pistol which had been purchased at that place. They reached Peightal's house at midnight, after the family had retired, and entered the barn, where they passed the remainder of the night. In the morning they encountered Mr. Peightal, who did not object to their intrusion upon his premises, and after loitering about the neighborhood during the day, they went to the house in the evening, while the family were at supper, and were invited to help themselves to the simple fare. After supper they started out, pretending that they were going to Huntingdon in search of work. But they were followed to the barn by the owner, who, finding that they intended to pass another night in it, gave them permission to sleep in the house, according to Bodenburg's story, while, according to Bohner, the night was passed in a barn in the neighborhood. If the story of the former be true, they received their breakfast also at the hands of their victims on Wednesday morning. The day was passed in the neighborhood, Bodenburg alleging that he repeatedly, during its course, protested against any violence to the persons of Mr. Peightal or his family, and that Bohner gave him a solemn promise not to go beyond robbery; while the latter asserts that he was reluctant to return to the house in the evening, and only did so when Bodenburg threatened to take his life.

In the edge of the evening the two culprits reached Peightal's house. The family were evidently at supper when they arrived, and had not finished the meal when their earthly careers were brought to a close. Precisely how or in what order it was done cannot be told. Bodenburg, in his confession, alleged that he kept watch by the railroad track, about a hundred yards distant, while his companion proceeded to the house, perpetrated the deed, and returned to him with a bundle in which the plunder was secreted. Bohner, on the contrary, immediately after his arrest, stated that he remained at the railroad while the other did the deed, returning after an hour's absence with the plunder. Still another story was told by them a few days after their arrest, to the effect that they had met two other men, one of them named Gordon, by whom the crime was committed.

The Discovery of the Crime.

After the bloody work was accomplished, the villains made a desperate attempt to conceal their guilt. The three bodies were covered with straw carried from the barn, and over this was placed a quantity of bedding and old clothing, and then the mass fired, and the desperadoes attempted to make good their escape. About 9 o'clock, some men who happened to pass the barn on their way home from the station dis-

[*Continued on the Second Page.*]

Continued from the First Page.

covered that the place was on fire, and, on attempting to enter, found the door locked. A passage was forced, the fire was extinguished, and then the full enormity of the crime was revealed. The coffee of the old man and the boy had apparently just been poured out, while Mrs. Peightal was in the very act of pouring out her own, when the three had been confronted by their murderers. The bodies lay upon the floor, covered by the burning mass. Those of Mr. Peightal and the boy were burnt to a crisp from the breast down, and, although the upper portions of all three had not been reached by the flames, their faces were considerably disfigured, and through the head of each a pistol ball had made its murderous way, the remains of Mrs. Peightal giving evidence of her having first been struck with some blunt instrument. The bloody work had been well done at the outset, and if the fire had not been discovered in time, the tragedy might well have passed for an accident.

The Plunder

obtained by the murderers is supposed to have amounted to about $2000, three-fourths of which was in gold and silver; but only a portion of it was ever recovered. On the person of Bohner was found $126, nearly all in greenbacks; and $540 were recovered from his companion, as explained below. In their search for it the murderers had broken open a chest, which was found in the kitchen, where the crime was committed, and afterwards ransacked the bureau in the parlor, in which they had found their booty. The

Excitement Created by the Murder

throughout the neighborhood was intense, and will not be abated until the culprits have suffered the extreme penalty of the law which will be so soon meted out to them. Through the agency of this excitement the perpetrators were speedily tracked and secured,

The Arrest

being made on the very day following the commission of the crime, and the prisoners arriving at Huntingdon about noon on that day. They had journeyed to this place on foot after the murder, arriving about half-past 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The time passed slowly, and their nervousness attracted the attention of those who were present at the station. At half-past 3 a train passed through the town, and on it they took passage to Altoona. Rumors of their having been seen loitering about Peightal's place for two or three days gained credence as the night had worn on, and a messenger from Pleasant Grove reached Huntingdon in search of them but five minutes after the departure of the train. A warning was sent to Altoona, forty miles distant, by telegraph, and when the train reached that point the two culprits were taken into custody and transported to Huntingdon on the first train. While awaiting the passage through Altoona of the returning train, the two prisoners had been confined in the lock-up, and Bodenberg embraced the opportunity to attempt an escape. Climbing down into the cesspool, he endeavored to dig a passage with his hands, and, failing in this, secreted there a razor bearing the name of Peightal, and three bags and a package of coin amounting in all to $430. In the bundle in his possession, when he was arrested at Altoona, was found a roll of bills amounting to about $110. Several articles of clothing, which had belonged to Mr. Peightal, and a bill for a suit of clothes in his name, found upon the culprits at the time of their arrest, also served to fasten the crime upon them.

An Attempt to Escape.

The prisoners remained in jail at Huntingdon, awaiting their trial, until January 14, when the proceedings were commenced. On the second day of the trial, an old German from Altoona, who had been subpœnaed for the defense, stepped into a hardware store and innocently inquired for saws and files that would cut iron. Suspicion was aroused, and, on information being sent to the Sheriff, the prisoners were searched, and the evidence of a project to escape revealed. Each was found in possession of a sharp-pointed, double-edged knife, ten inches in length, while all the provisions which had been furnished them for several days previous were discovered carefully packed away in a haversack, ready for a long journey. There was also a note, written in German and evidently intended to be left behind, stating that it was better for one man to die than for two to be hanged, and that they intended to kill the guard that night and then make good their escape. Timely discovery of this scheme foiled it, and

The Trial

progressed, concluding on the 18th of January in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. A large number of witnesses were examined, the course of the prisoners being traced, step by step, from Altoona to the scene of the tragedy, and back again to Altoona, where they had been arrested with their plunder. The court house was densely packed during the trial, and the utmost anxiety and interest were manifested by the whole community in its result.

The Sentence of Death

was pronounced by the court on January 21, Bohner remaining quiet when asked if he had anything to say why the extreme penalty of death should not be meted out to him, while Bodenburg embraced the opportunity to assert his innocence, and deny all knowledge of the crime until he was informed of it at the time of his arrest. About a week afterwards, however, he subscribed to a lengthy and rambling confession, the leading points of which have been noted.

The Second Attempt to Escape—A Desperate Fight—Noble Conduct of a Prisoner.

Since the trial and conviction, and until very recently, both of the men have evinced a disposition to obey the rules of the prison, and to render themselves as comfortable as possible. This was particularly the case with Bodenberg. On Thursday last, however, the workmen had commenced work on the scaffold which was to launch the condemned men into eternity, and the sounds of their hammers and saws penetrated the walls of the prison. Bohner asked what was going on, and when he was informed that the carpenters were putting the gallows together, he manifested considerable agitation. On the evening of Thursday, it was necessary for both the Sheriff and his deputy to be absent from their usual posts at the prison, and it is supposed that Bohner became conversant with the fact, and laid his plans accordingly.

Since their conviction the prisoners have not been allowed to leave their cells, and it therefore became necessary that the accumulated slops, etc., should be emptied every morning. This work was assigned to a young man, who was a prisoner in the institution, by the name of Sylvester Butler, who executed his task under the surveillance of the prison guard, Mr. David Long. On Friday morning last Mr. Young and the man Butler visited the cells together as usual, and commenced removing the pails. At this time Bohner was lying on his bed, and nothing particular was noticed except that he appeared in somewhat better spirits than he had been for the past week or two; but, as the sequel shows, his lightness of heart arose from a far different source than either Young or Butler imagined. After passing the compliments of the morning, Butler took up the buckets and passed out of the corridor and down the stairs, while Young took up a broom and commenced to sweep the cell. All the while Bohner lay upon his bed with eyes half closed, yet watching his chance to murder the guard and escape from prison and the gallows. At length the favorable moment came; the guard turned his back upon the prisoner for a moment, and no sooner had he done so than Bohner sprang upon him with the force and ferocity of a tiger, knocking him against the wall and rendering him momentarily senseless. No sooner had he done this than he bounded from the cell and made for the cot where he knew the Deputy Sheriff usually slept, and where a loaded pistol was kept beneath the pillow. He had scarcely reached the cot, which is situated at the top of the stairs and just outside of the prisoners' corridor, before Mr. Young was upon him, and then ensued a most desperate fight. It appears that Bohner had succeeded in taking a screw from his bedstead, and with that had pried the handcuff from his left wrist, and then gathering the "darbies" into his right hand, he made them answer most effectually in the place of "steel knuckles." Bohner being a much larger and more powerful man than Young, soon dashed the guard to the floor, but in doing so tripped and fell himself. In a moment Young was upon him, and then commenced a fight which, but for the timely arrival of Butler, would no doubt have cheated the gallows of one of its victims, since it is well known that nothing would have prevented the prisoner's escape from the prison had he succeeded in silencing the guard. Bohner fought with the desperation of a madman. He kicked, thumped, scratched, and bit, and did his utmost to blind Mr. Young by spitting in his eyes. But Young was plucky, and held his hold until the arrival of Butler on the scene armed with a large iron poker, which he laid over the head of Bohner until the latter gave up the fight from sheer exhaustion. Six large gashes crossed and laid his cranium open in different places, and the blood flowed down upon his face in a stream, almost blinding him. While Young gathered himself up and regained his breath, Butler stood over the prisoner with the poker. At length he was put upon his feet and forced into his cell. No sooner had an attempt been made to close the door upon him than his anger broke out afresh, and placing one hand upon the door and his foot between the door and the jamb, he defied his keepers to shut him up. Butler once more came to the rescue with the poker, and pounded the prisoner's foot so severely with that instrument that he withdrew it; the door was slammed shut, and Bohner lost the end of one of his fingers by having it caught in the jamb.

The news of the desperate attempt made by the prisoner soon spread through the town, and numbers of people visited the prison and proffered their assistance. It was not needed. Mr. Young was not seriously hurt, and the prisoner lay in his cell perfectly helpless. At first it was thought that his skull had been fractured, but a doctor soon after arriving, examined and dressed the wounds, and pronounced them severe but not decidedly dangerous. Since that time Bohner has remained in bed most of the time, and has little or nothing to say to anybody. He is now heavily ironed, and no fears are entertained as to his future movements, although he has defiantly sworn that, as it could make no difference to him under the present circumstances, he will do his utmost to escape, and will not hesitate to take a life to accomplish that end.

During his fight with the guard, he snatched the keys of the cells from the window-sill, and threw them into the cell of his companion, at the same time shouting for him (Bodenberg) to unlock his cell door, come out and help him, and both would soon be free. But Bodenberg either did not know how or did not care to take advantage of the situation, for during the whole affair, which occurred within a few feet of him, he neither made an effort to unlock the door nor offered a word of encouragement to his struggling companion.

Butler, the young man who so nobly assisted in overpowering the murderer, is a native of this county, and is serving out a short term of imprisonment for a petty crime committed in one of the adjoining townships. Sheriff Neely, on hearing of the affair, immediately tendered Butler his discharge, but the young man prefers remaining within the walls of the prison until after the execution shall have taken place.

Gottlieb Bohner—His Murderous Career.

Bohner is a man about 5 feet 9 inches high, of fine proportions, but a most diabolical visage. In manner he is reticent, and while he is perfectly capable of understanding and making himself understood in English, yet what little he does say is generally in German. From his own mouth I gather the information, which is no doubt true, that he was born in Wirtemburg, Germany, on the 15th of May, 1830. He has been blessed with a very fair education, and writes an excellent hand. According to his own statement he has been directly concerned in the murder of no less than seven different people, including the Peightal family. His first murder was committed in Germany, at F—— (he refuses to state the place, and gives only the initial letter of the name), where he shot two men, who, he claims, were trespassing and poaching on some property which he was guarding. His next exploit grew out of a love affair while he was an officer in the Prussian army. From what he says we are led to understand that a duel sprang up between him and another officer on account of jealousy, and while he claims to have given his adversary the advantage of the first shot, yet he killed him by putting a bullet into his heart. He was tried for this offense, but acquitted, and in 1863 came to this country and enlisted in the 7th New York Volunteers. He says he was wounded at the battle of Deep Bottom, Virginia, and after lying in the hospital at City Point until the collapse of the Rebellion, he returned to New York with his regiment, and was honorably discharged. He next proceeded to Philadelphia, where he spent a few weeks, but being unable to procure employment, he made his way to Dudley, in this county, where he worked at whatever he could get to do. While at this place he was arrested for robbery, tried, convicted, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. Upon being liberated from prison he worked a short time for the man whom he afterwards murdered, and on the canal. On the subject of his acquaintance with the Peightal family he is absolutely as dumb as an oyster. The "interviewing" process is lost upon him, for no sooner do you touch upon that subject than his lips are sealed, and not a word escapes. He claims to have been deeply in love at different times, but on every occasion was either jilted by his sweetheart, or cut out by some more attractive swain; therefore he never married. In demeanor he is bold and defiant, and has frequently been heard to evince great surprise that so much excitement should be occasioned by the simple "killing of two or three people who were really of no use after all."

From his manner of delivering his remarks and the many contradictory statements which he makes, I place little or no confidence in anything that he says. He is thoroughly conversant with the Bible, and delights in arguing against its teachings. He avows that Jesus never existed, and that Moses and the other disciples are but myths. The most powerful influences have been brought to bear upon him since his sentence to induce him to embrace Christianity and to confess his crimes, but he scoffs at all overtures in that direction, and swears that he will die—if he can't help it—as he has lived, an infidel.

Albert Von Bodenberg.

There is a marked contrast between Bodenberg and his fellow-convict, Bohner. He was born at Hanover on the Rhine in 1839, and is consequently now about thirty-seven years of age. In stature he is short, measuring only about five feet six and a half inches, but he has a finely knit and muscular frame. He claims to have been educated for a school teacher, and to have filled the position of a principal in one of the schools in Holland. He also asserts that he is a thorough musician; but, with all these commendable attributes, he appears to have fallen into bad habits while yet in his native country, and spent some two years of his life in prison for carrying a few cases of silks through forbidden territory without mentioning the fact to the custom house authorities. He also asserts that he served in the Crimean war, and was interested in the Schleswig-Holstein *emeute*. After getting safely through the last mentioned affair, he attached himself to a high officer in the civil Government of Switzerland as secretary, where he remained until 1866, when he thirsted for more freedom, and at once emigrated to the United States, landing in the city of New York in January. On landing in New York he was at once taken hold of by the emigrant runners, and before he escaped from their tenacious clutches he was minus nearly a thousand dollars, which was all the money he had in the world. He at length found work in New York, afterwards proceeded to Philadelphia, and from thence made a tour through different portions of the State, bringing up finally at Altoona in May, 1869. Here he made the acquaintance of Bohner. The couple have been together off and on ever since, and are likely to continue together forever more.

Bodenberg has a rather prepossessing face and is affable and polite to all who come in contact with him. He appears to feel most deeply his situation, and to have a perfect appreciation of his condition. He, like Bohner, has been in love, and the lady with whom he boarded while at Altoona manifests a most tender regard for him, which appears to be reciprocated by the unfortunate criminal. He spends most of his time in writing and reading his Bible, and manifests the most profound respect for his spiritual attendant, the Rev. Dr. Stoeckel, of the German Reformed Church.

Another Confession by Bodenberg—He Throws the Whole Thing on Bohner.

Last week Bodenberg indulged in still another confession, which was made at the earnest solicitation of the Rev. Mr. Stoeckel, who, unlike a majority of the citizens of this section, places implicit confidence in it. The man "Charley" referred to in it is Bohner, who assumed the name of "Charley Moohr" for prudential reasons, after he had been liberated from prison in this place some two years since. The confession reads as follows:—

"Every one acquainted with our affair will recollect that we had a whisky bottle. From the time we came away from that place to Huntingdon I did not see nor hear any more about it. Had at different times intended to ask Charley, but never came so far. On the 19th of February, as I was lying on my bed in my cell thinking over our affairs, how great a misfortune a few drinks of whisky might bring about; I also in this connection came to think of our bottle: I rose up and asked Charley what had become of our bottle. 'Oh,' said he, 'that d—d Irish woman broke it to pieces.' I asked him how did this happen? did you not hit her right? 'Oh,' said he, 'I don't know.' He now continues to tell:—'As I came into the house they all three sat around the table and ate,' and said he, 'you know where each one had his seat at the table, you also have been in at different times while they were seated at table,' I said, 'yes;' then he said, 'I went to the side where the old man sat and stood by the stove; then the Irish woman commenced to ask what I wanted here again; that I had been there the last night, and now I was there again, but this night she could not keep me; I appeared to her to be a loafer who had not much stomach for working. Then I pulled the bottle out of my pocket, and drank out the last that was in it. Then I took a pistol in each hand and said neither have I any stomach to work. I want your money and that quickly, or I'll shoot every one of you. Then I held the pistols at them. Then the old woman said they had nothing, and what they had I could not have. I should go to work, I was a loafer. This made me mad, and so likewise it cracked. I shot the old man through the head, he leaned back, and not another sound escaped him. At the same time that I shot the old man the boy fell also. He groaned around on the floor. Then I shot the old woman, but it seems did not hit her rightly. She fell back on her chair, but said nothing. Then I loaded again one of the pistols and gave the boy a shot; he thereupon stopped his groaning. I now tried to load again, but as I was loading the old woman caught me by the arm, and stood up from the chair and tried to place herself upon the defense; I however immediately threw her down on the floor, alongside of the old man. Then I again tried to load but did not succeed, for the old woman picked up the fire shovel and struck at me and hit me on my coat pocket, where I had the bottle; I then also caught hold of the shovel, but she also kept her hold. I dragged her in this way to the door. She begged, however, during the time I dragged her to the door that I should spare her life. This provoked me the more; I forced the shovel from her hands and Lord! I tell you I beat her skull to pieces with the shovel. As she now showed no more signs of life, I went to the old man and hunted through his pockets for the keys, but he had none. Then I went into the sleeping-rooms, but all things were locked; then I hunted for an axe, but I could not find one; then I went up stairs and found corn lying at a place—opposite to this was a door, I opened it and found here hanging a great many sausages. Here also I found by the door a hatchet, I then went down to the sleeping-room to break open the bureau. I broke open the first drawer, here I found a bag with gold and silver. As I could find nothing more I tried to break open the next drawer, but the hatchet broke. I had then to go to hunt the axe. I found it outside. I then went in again and broke open the next bureau drawer. In this second one I found a book containing a good deal of paper money. After I had secured this I found a glove with gold and silver in it. In the third drawer no money was found. I then broke open a chest; here I found another little bag with some gold and silver and also a book with paper money. This was all the money I could find. I then tied up the pantaloons and other pieces of apparel; took this bundle to the barn; took back two bundles of straw and spread it over the three persons. Then I fetched the bed covers and bed clothes out of the sleeping-room where I got the money and spread them also over these persons. In one room stood a bed and small table. In this table drawer lay the razor which I gave you at Altoona. Then I set fire to the beds in every room. Then I went into the room where the three persons lay. I first set fire to the boy, then to the old man, then also to the old woman. As I was going out the dog came in and went to the old man and wagged his tail. This again provoked me when I was trying to drive the dog out, and he would not readily go. I then shut the door and went to you. Before he set fire to the old woman, he said he first did something which is not suitable to tell, neither could it help anything to the matter in hand. This is all I could find out from Charley. He told me, as he naturally would, that I should not say anything to anybody. Neither is it likely that he will confess to what I have said should he be asked, nor to the truth in any particular; for a man who says the whole Bible is a falsehood will also avoid telling the truth. So it is with Carley; and this is my misfortune, for, had he confessed the truth, I could not have been found guilty for the punishment of death. This I said the first day I was brought to jail, that I was not guilty of this murder, and also that I knew nothing of it until I came to Altoona; and so I will have to say still at the last morning when I will be taken down into the yard to be hung."

The Jail.

The jail in which the prisoners are confined is a miserably arranged and rickety structure. The front of the building is occupied by the Sheriff and his family, and unless you enter at the side gate, leading to the prison yard, there is no way of getting into the institution except through the Sheriff's apartments. Passing through the dwelling house, and thence up a pair of stairs, you are ushered into an anti-corridor running off from the stairway, and in adjoining cells, fronting on this little space, are the cells of the murderers. From Bodenberg's cell a view of the new scaffold can be obtained, and this man watches it with intense interest. Bohner, stiff and sore from the effects of his terrific fight of Friday, lies in bed most of the time, and appears to be completely lost to everything surrounding him. The Sheriff, as well as the citizens generally, complain of the unsafe condition of the prisoners, and the meagre accommodations. If half be true that I hear, the expenditure of four thousand dollars for a new, more secure, and commodious institution would be money most judiciously expended.

The Scaffold.

In a little cramped and cluttered-up space of ground, in the rear and adjoining the prison, which is called the "prison yard" and which is surrounded by a high stone wall, the scaffold is erected. It is composed of four upright posts over twenty feet high, planted firmly in the ground, with a platform on which the trap or drop is arranged, about ten feet below the beam, which holds the scaffold together at the top and serves to fasten the halters to. The "drop" will have a fall of eighteen inches.

The reason assigned for building the scaffold so much higher than is usual is that it is the desire of the authorities that those who are unable to gain admission to the yard shall have an opportunity to see all that is going on from the outside. The object has most certainly been attained. Looming up over the prison walls, and standing out in bold relief against the sombre sides of the prison, can be seen the naked white timbers of the instrument of death. In itself this is nothing, but when the attendant circumstances are considered and brought before the mind's eye, with that force which nothing save imagination can lend, the sight is truly horrifying.

How the Prisoners Fare.

Sheriff Neely and his deputy are indefatigable in their efforts to have everything as it should be. The prisoners are provided with the best that the prison affords, and thus far they have eaten most heartily.

The Excitement Among the People.

The execution of these two men will be the third affair of the kind that ever took place in this county. The last execution took place about thirty years ago. To a person who has not been here and moved around among the people, the condition of the public mind cannot be imagined. The most intense feeling exists in every quarrer against the men, and I verily believe that should any accident occur which would prevent the execution of these men at the time set, the people would rise *en masse* and hang the prisoners to the first tree. The execution has been the staple topic of conversation for the past two weeks in every circle, and those who reside in the back country have deferred their usual visits to town until Wednesday, that they may have an opportunity "to be in at the death."

The Arrangements for the Execution.

The arrangements for the execution are almost perfected. A strong guard will be on hand at the prison to prevent any disorder and to prevent the escape of the prisoners should either one make an effort in that direction. Arrangements have also been made to accommodate as many persons as possible within the prison yard on the day of the execution, and a jam may be confidently looked for. The disciples of Mr. Bovee are rather scarce in this section, for I am informed by Judge Taylor, who has held the position of law judge for this judicial district for the past twenty-one years, that it is very seldom he finds a man who comes before him as a juryman who has any scruples as to capital punishment. INDEX.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Fromis Aime & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 3p

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 3 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 243 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 6 4 JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15 6m DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	2,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	332,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·98
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
	Cash in Drawer	972·26
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·94

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869,	LOSSES PAID IN 1869,
$810,000.	$144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.
3 6

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Burby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 26

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 330

GREAT WESTERN Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.
All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stath2m
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

SEWING MACHINES.

REMOVAL.
THE PARHAM
SEWING MACHINE CO.
HAVE
REMOVED
FROM
No. 704 CHESNUT St.
TO THEIR MANUFACTORY,
224, 226 and 228
SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
Where all orders for their CELEBRATED MACHINES will hereafter be addressed, and where a large assortment of them will be kept on hand and disposed of at
12 28 12t
Wholesale and Retail,
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Causes of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
108 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The annual meeting of the Ladies' Pastors' Union was held yesterday afternoon at the Methodist Book Rooms, Arch street, above Tenth.

—Arthur Kemp, a seaman on the schooner Jeddie, has been held by United States Commissioner Phillips to answer the charge of mutiny.

—A meeting of citizens opposed to the erection of the new public buildings on Independence Square was held last evening at No. 909 North Broad street.

—The annual election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday, resulted as follows:—J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, George Black, Pittsburg; Samuel T. Bodine, Joseph B. Myers, Edward C. Knight, Washington Butcher, John M. Kennedy, John Rice.

—Last night the first public meeting of the branch of the Evangelical Alliance for Philadelphia and parts adjacent was held in the First Reformed Church, Broad street, below Spruce, which was filled by a large assembly. George H. Stuart, Esq., presided. Hon. William Strong offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted.

—The School Controllers held an adjourned meeting yesterday to consider the subject of compulsory education. The special committee—Messrs. Armstrong, Freeborn, Abbot, and Hickok—appointed to draft a bill to be forwarded to Harrisburg, made a report, through their chairman, which, after much debate, was amended and was then passed.

—The annual meeting of the Athletic Base Ball Club was held last evening, when the following officers were elected:—President, James N. Kerns; Vice-Presidents, Joseph Fraley Smith, W. Berkenstock, E. F. Poulterer, S. M. Flanagan; Recording Secretary, Richard W. Benson; Corresponding Secretary, Alfred H. Wright; Treasurer, Theodore M. Reger; Directors, C. K. Hayhurst, John Abel, Jr., William A. Porter, and Joseph S. Allen.

—Before United States Commissioner Phillips yesterday, William Ward, second mate of the brig Alice Lee, brought suit against Edmund Foster, captain of the brig, for wages alleged to be due him. Mr. Ward testified that he had signed articles of agreement for the voyage, and was to receive $35 a month; that he served on the brig three days, was taken sick, and forced to go to his home; on his return to the vessel the captain refused to receive him, representing that he had secured the services of another person in his stead. Mr. Ward claimed $3·45 for the three day's services. The claim was allowed by the Commissioner.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112¾.

—Internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $688,921.

—Many Poughkeepsie merchants resumed specie payments yesterday.

—Very rich gold discoveries have been made near San Diego, California.

—More trouble than ever is looked for from the Indians in Dakota Territory this summer.

—Mr. Paul, Minister to the United States from Venezuela, died very suddenly in Washington yesterday.

—Mr. Whittemore has published, in Charleston, a letter defending his conduct, and offering himself for re-election.

—General Schofield, ex-Secretary of War, was before the House Military Investigating Committee yesterday, as a witness in Butler's case.

—The steamship Eagle, from New York to Havana, went ashore on Body Island. Her passengers and crew are safe, but the vessel will prove a total loss.

—The Commissioner of Patents proposes to have a bill passed by Congress, the effect of which will be to greatly lessen the expenses of printing the annual reports.

—An investigation by the Buffalo Board of Trade into the charges against Congressman Bennett has resulted in a decision that the evidence is insufficient to authorize his expulsion.

—A United States despatch boat, while running from Port-au-Prince to Havana, was seized by a Spanish gunboat, and, notwithstanding the despatch-bags plainly indicated her character, she is still held. The despatches were forwarded. Secretary Fish has demanded satisfaction.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Prince and Princess of Wales are about to visit Ireland.

—There is a growing opposition in the Council to the infallibility dogma.

—While approving of the Irish Land bill, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the first duty of the Government is the suppression of anarchy in Ireland.

—No evidence is yet forthcoming of the existence of the much-talked-of plot against the life of Napoleon and the State, and the whole thing is regarded as a police story.

—Prim stated in the Cortes, on Saturday, that excepting Admiral Topete, the ministry were anti-Imperialists. Topete took offense at this, and has resigned, and a crisis is imminent.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

Last evening, the monthly sale of properties taken in execution was held at the old Court of Quarter Sessions by Sheriff Lyle, and among other properties disposed of were the following, for the prices named:—

Store-houses, mills, manufactories, engines, and two contiguous lots on Creisham creek, Germantown, beginning west side of Germantown avenue—$46,000.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side Morris street, 86 feet west of Eighth street, 16 feet front, 112 feet deep. Ground rent $24 silver money—$525.

Three-story brick house and lot, northeast side Huntingdon street, 292 feet N. W. of Duke street, 18 feet front, 47 feet deep. Ground rent $27—$1100.

Three-story frame house and two-story frame house, south side Nicetown lane, 164 feet east of Nice street, 25 feet front, 273 feet deep on east line, 235 feet deep on west line; ground-rent $25—$675.

Three-story brick house with two-story back buildings and lot, south side of Christian street, No. 2136, $500.

Three-story brick house with two-story back buildings and lot, No. 2138, $800.

Three-story brick house with two-story back buildings and lot, No. 2140, $800.

Three-story brick house with two-story back buildings and lot, No. 2142, $800.

Three-story brick house with two-story back buildings and lot, No. 2144, $700.

Three-story brick house with two-story back buildings and lot, No. 2146, $800.

Lot N. E. corner of Cumberland and Sepviva streets, 45 feet front by 160 feet deep, $1700.

Yearly ground rent of $100 out of lot with buildings, east side of Frankford road, 230 feet north of Dauphin street. $1400.

Lot east side of Fifteenth street, 131 feet 11½ inches south of Oxford street, 26 feet front, 155 feet deep. There are two two-story brick houses on the rear. $1100.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side Washington avenue, 78 feet east of Seventh street. $5000.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side Washington avenue, 64 feet east of Seventh street. $3800.

Two-story brick house and lot, west side Fifth street, 117 feet south of Catharine street, 16 feet 6 inches front, 95 feet 8 inches deep. Ground rent, $33. $2600.

Four-story brick house with back buildings and lot, south side Arch street, 143 feet west of Twentieth street, 20 feet front, 157 feet deep. $14,000.

Vacant lot, south side Washington avenue, 58 feet west of Moyamensing avenue. $1100.

Two three-story brick houses and lot, south side of Washington avenue, 73 feet 4 inches west of Moyamensing avenue, 30 feet front, 39 feet 6 inches deep on west line, 42 feet deep on east line. $3000.

Lot with one two-story brick house and three two-story frame houses, north side of Dauphin street, 88 feet 7½ inches east of Diamond street, 18 feet front, 254 feet 6¾ inches deep to Ella street. $2000.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side Franklin street (No. 2164). $2200.

House and lot, north side Chesnut street (No. 405). $7200.

Coal yard, sheds and office, west side American street, 180 feet north of Master street. Ground rent $432. $2000.

GENERALITIES.

Woodbury's Dry Bones.

The people of Woodbay (Woodbury?), New Jersey, are greatly excited about the recent discovery of a large bed of human bones, on a farm about one mile southeast of the town. The bed is several feet in thickness, and two or three rods in extent, and the bones are lying within three feet of the surface. The owner of the farm, before leaving for Philadelphia, gave instructions to his men to cart some earth from an adjoining field to cover a compost heap. On his return in the evening he found to his surprise that the heap was partially covered with human bones. The neighbors were informed, and upon examination it was found that this mass of bones were piled in together promiscuously, and are of an unusually large size. The bottom of the bed is thickly covered with charcoal, and the lower tier of bones fall to pieces as soon as touched. Those on top are well preserved, and are but little affected by the length of time buried. A committee of townspeople was appointed to take some specimens to the professors of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, and next week a scientific examination will be made. It is supposed that they are the bones of an Indian tribe, but so far there are none of the war Indian relics found among the bones, which leaves some doubts on this point.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An Astounding Crime in Spain.

The *Gaulois* gives an account of a horrible and mysterious affair in Spain, which it first heard by telegraph, and which it says it would not believe had not the details (yet incomplete) been confirmed by a letter from its own correspondent, M. Miranda. The story is that on February 17 a band of people (number not stated) broke into a house at Alcira, a little village near Valencia, at 3 in the morning. They got in by making a hole in the roof. The name of the owner of this house was M. Baluda. He was in bed with his wife. The invaders pulled them out of bed, and put gags in their mouths. Then they went to the rooms where six children were sleeping. These children they bound with cords, and then, in sight of their parents, they tore out their eyes and tongues. Afterwards they cut off the feet of M. Baluda and his eldest son, named Vincent, but purposely left the tendon near the heel unsevered, and then they hung them up head downwards. After these achievements they ransacked the larder, made a good breakfast, jeering at their victims all the time, and left the house at daybreak.

Two of the villains have been arrested. One, named Ferdinand Baluda, is a near relation of the family. He went by the alias of Cabot. The other man in custody is named Vincent Morera, alias Tortet. The number of the gang is not stated. They did not rob the house, and therefore it is supposed that they were impelled to execute a *vendetta a la Corse*. Nothing more is yet known of this astonishing crime.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·24 | MOON SETS.....morn
SUN SETS..... 5·59 | HIGH WATER..... 5·46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v B.	Feb. 22
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 25
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Feb. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 26
Silesia	Havre	New York	Feb. 26
America	Southampton	New York	Mar. 1
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 1

FOR EUROPE.

City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 8
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 8
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Marathon	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12
Paraguay	New York	London	Mar. 12
France	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 12
India	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 12
Weser	New York	Bremen	Mar. 12
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 19
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Mar. 19
America	New York	Bremen	Mar. 19
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 19
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Mar. 22
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Mar. 24
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Mar. 9
Zodiac	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 10
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 10
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar. 12
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 17
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Eagle	New York	Havana via Nas	Mar. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

N. G. brig Reichstag, Blohm, Antwerp, Workman & Co.

Brig Alice Lea, Foster, Sagua, Isaac Hough & Morris.

Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, Havana, Warren & Gregg.

Schr Mabel S. Staples, Coffin, Cardenas, Dallett & Son.

Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co. Below Bombay Hook, passed brig Hermes, hence for Laguayra; below Reedy Island, passed an unknown brig at anchor.

Schr E. H. Blocksom, Blocksom, 1 day from Little Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Jeddie, Trott, 9 days from Buckaville, S. C., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Bark Scottish Bride, from Philadelphia for Marseilles; schrs Minnie Reppller, from Cardenas for New York; —— Sinnickson, from Havana for New York; and M. Steelman, from Matanzas for do., were at the Breakwater 7th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Zodiac, Hines, for Philadelphia, went to sea from Charleston 4th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Richmond 5th inst.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, hence, at New York 6th inst.

Steam-yacht Clifton, Chadwick, hence via Wilmington, N. C., sailed from Savannah 1st inst. for Jacksonville.

Brig Lima, Hill, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, sailed from Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Brig Charlena, Gooding, sailed from Sagua 18th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schrs Jesse S. Clark, Clark, for Philadelphia, and Richard Vaux, Whittaker, for New York, were loading at Savannah 3d inst.

Schr Four Sisters, Sherrer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 4th inst., with 156,000 feet hewn timber.

Schr Thomas Booz, Somers, probably from New York for Wilmington, N. C., ran ashore on the river bank at Orton on Thursday, at high tide, and will experience considerable difficulty in getting off. She will first have to be relieved of a portion of her cargo.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Jackaway, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 4th instant.

Schrs Ida Dellatorre, Nickerson, from Providence; American Eagle, Shaw, from Newport; and E. A. Conklin, Chamton, from Orient, all for Philadelphia, at New York 6th inst.

Schrs Henry May, Racket, from Orient, and Carro Gordo, Bearse, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The sum of $1200 has been paid the owners of schr Emily Bartle, of Philadelphia, for towing schr Sarah C. Pyle, of Gloucester, into Maurice river, N. J., on the 14th ult.

Steamer Helen Getty (side-wheel) has been purchased of D. S. Stetson & Co., of Philadelphia, by Furman L. Mulford, Esq., Capt. E. Whitaker, and others, of Cumberland county, N. J., for the sum of $16,000, and will be put on the line from Millville, N. J., to Philadelphia, as a freight and passenger boat, under the command of E. Whitaker, of Millville. She is new being put in complete order, new guards, and fitted up for a night boat, at a large expense. She will be called in future the "City of Millville," and hail from there. She was taken as a prize during the war while running the blockade at one of the Southern ports.

The New Bedford *Standard* of Friday says:—Steamer Verbena, which is to take the place of the Cactus as a lightvessel tender and buoy-setter for this district, arrived at this port to-day from Boston. She is larger and better adapted for the duty than the Cactus, which is an old vessel, and in her best days was not suited for a service so much outside as has been required of her. The Cactus is ordered to New York. The Verbena is a new vessel, built at Philadelphia, 300 tons burden, 136 feet long, 21 feet beam, and 9 feet deep. Her engine is 36 inch cylinder. All her apparatus is of the latest improved patterns. She is commanded by Capt. Charles I. Gibbs, of Sandwich.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 103, dated 31st December, 1869, respecting the temporary discontinuance of the light at Saint Saviours, Missolonghi, the Greek Government has given notice that the light is re-exhibited.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 103, dated 31st December, 1869, respecting the temporary discontinuance of the light on Hormiga Grande Islet, the Spanish Government has given notice that the light is re-exhibited.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1870.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

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FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

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New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

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PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

No. 326 CHESNUT Street,

1 17 Philadelphia.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date a Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

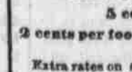
are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship's option.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$38
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Steamship

ZODIAC,

will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 10, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
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No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
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FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
1 4 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORAH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 123 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 stuwf

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LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2600 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
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PATENT NON-CONDUCTOR

Harris' Fire-Proof, Heat-Retaining Covering for Marine and Stationary Boilers, Heaters, Steam Pipes, and Cylinders.

This invaluable material is far superior to any other covering that has been heretofore used. It can be applied by the parties themselves, and removed, if necessary, for repairs to boilers, pipes, etc., and replaced without in the least detracting from its efficiency.
Sections applied free of charge to test its merits.
Its advantages over hair felt and the cements heretofore used show at once. All orders left with
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SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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"THE NINE MUSES"

Have Been Retained on Exhibition AT

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Positively last Two Nights of PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., ...Proprietors and Directors
D. DE VIVO.....Business Manager
HARRY JACKSON.....Stage Manager
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, MARTHA! MARTHA! MARTHA!
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her great role of Martha; Mrs. E. SEGUIN, CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, HALL; Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.
The Great English Fair Scene will be given.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, for the First Time in America, will be produced Von Weber's masterpiece, OBERON! OBERON! OBERON!
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her unapproachable role of Reiza, with a powerful cast, under the direction of Mr. CARL ROSA.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1·50. Family Circle, 50c. Reserved Seats, $1. Amphitheatre, 25c.
Seats can be had only at the Academy.
THURSDAY—"MARRIAGE OF FIGARO"
MATINEE. 3 2 6t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
BY THE
PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA,
THURSDAY, MARCH 10,
At 2 o'clock.
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO,
The absorbing OPERATIC SENSATION of the day, received everywhere by overwhelming houses and audiences raised at the highest pitch of enthusiasm.
PAREPA-ROSA
And same Star Cast.
The sale of seats commences to-day, at 9 A.M., only at the Academy of Music. 3 5

PAREPA-ROSA.—SEATS FOR TUESDAY NIGHT, "MARTHA." A Proscenium box "No. 1" for sale. Apply to MARTIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 3 7 2t*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

SÆNGERBUND

BAL MASQUE,

TUESDAY, March 15, 1870.

Price of Tickets, $5, admitting a Gentleman and one Lady.
Additional Ladies' Tickets $1 each.
GRAND CARNIVAL PROCESSION AT 9 O'CLOCK.
Carriages will set down heads South and take up heads North.
Spectators Ticket to Family Circle or Gallery, 50c. 3 5

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
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The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND BARBARISM.

It is a significant circumstance that while the advocates of women's rights make but slow progress in civilized communities, they win brilliant triumphs in the rude and barbarous sections of the country. The right of suffrage for which gentle Anna Dickinson vainly pleads in Pennsylvania has been freely extended to the women of benighted Utah, where polygamy prevails, and where a degraded people willingly submit to the despotic authority of that prince of impostors, Brigham Young. In Wyoming, the wildest of the new Territories, a woman was recently appointed a justice of the peace, and yesterday the classic ground of Laramie, near which grizzly bears still prowl and savage Indians lie in wait for scalps, immortalized itself by swearing in "the first panel of lady grand jurors in the world." Among some tribes of the merciless aborigines similar triumphs of women's rights have been achieved. It is not uncommon for Indian women to turn warriors, and to hack and hew at the enemies of their tribe as vigorously as their male associates. Indeed, in some of the assaults of our soldiers on Indian camps they have found the "squaw" fighters more dangerous than the "bucks." In return for such military service, or for other reasons, the right to participate in important councils or to exercise a positive influence on tribal policy has occasionally been granted to the Indian woman; and thus various portions of America have, from time to time, enjoyed the delights of the system which mischievous modern agitators are vainly endeavoring to establish in civilized States. They do not seem to be conscious that the project is antiquated and savage rather than modern and refined. The fishwomen of Paris became as powerful politicians as Susan Anthony wishes to be, when that city was convulsed by the bloody scenes of the French Revolution; but when order was restored the nation gladly dispensed with their partisan services. So, too, queens have ruled from time to time, but so rarely with mercy, wisdom, or impartiality, that experience has demonstrated the necessity of the Salic law. To repeal it and to create myriads of female sovereigns in this country would be retrogradation instead of advancement. Let the women reign forever as queens of our hearts and homes; but it will be better for all concerned to permit the men to fight out as best they may the battle of the ballot-boxes.

NEW INDIAN OUTBREAKS.

As spring approaches the old story of a probable renewal of Indian hostilities on the plains is repeated. In winter, when the savages are forced to seek refuge in their villages, and when they cannot make marauding forays without running great risk of being frozen or starved, they are always willing to buy the hatchet. But as soon as the elements permit them to attack white men with comparative safety they are sure to dig it up again. They break the most solemn treaties on trivial pretexts, and one renegade white murderer, by a few artful misrepresentations, can quickly undo the work of half-a-dozen peace commissions. They have been taught from their youth to regard robbery and murder as the great ends of their existence, and nothing but the presence of a superior restraining force will prevent a renewal of the scenes of rapine and slaughter which have made the Plains and contiguous settlements the dark and bloody ground of our modern history. General Sheridan says that "the problem to be solved is, who shall be killed, the whites or Indians?" and this is substantially true of all the tribes which have not been thoroughly humbled by a succession of defeats. In spite of all that the Quaker agents can do among the semi-civilized bands, and all that diplomacy can effect among their wilder brethren, the savage instincts of the red-handed marauders of the West can only be held in check by a consciousness that swift and terrible retribution will follow every attempt upon westward-bound emigrants or frontier settlements.

The investigation of the sale of cadetships, and the accompanying excuses, have disclosed the remarkable fact that some of the innocent and unsophisticated Congressmen were not aware that it was wrong to sell these appointments. The plea is also set up that when their feet wandered from the paths of rectitude it was only because they were misled by the lures of wicked newspaper correspondents. How much these theories will tend to heighten the popular appreciation of the standard of Congressional rectitude remains to be seen; but a man who does not know that bribery is sinful, or one whose virtue is not proof against the advances of an office broker, occupies but a low position among incorruptible statesmen.

In the State Legislature yesterday, "Mr. Davis presented forty petitions in favor of keeping Independence Square sacred as a public green forever." If a vigorous effort were made, we have no doubt that the signatures of at least three-fourths of the citizens of Philadelphia could easily be obtained to petitions of this character, and the country members must be fully aware that scarcely a man in ten thousand of the people they represent would voluntarily consent to the proposed desecration of the birthplace of American liberty.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. Fechter as "Hamlet."

"Hamlet" is at once one of the easiest and the most difficult of all the great Shakespearian characters to present effectively upon the stage. Almost any reasonably good actor, who would fall altogether in such parts as "Macbeth," "King Lear," "Shylock," "Richard III," or "Othello," might give a pleasing and popular personation of "Hamlet," if his audience would be content to forget the metaphysical subtleties of the character, and accept a plain, straightforward, and unpoetical representation of an interesting young prince who puts an "antic disposition on" for the accomplishment of a certain purpose, who plays the fool before those whom he wishes to deceive, who never forgets to be a gentleman, and who is at all times interestingly melancholy. Such a performance as this ought not to be very difficult in comparison with the peculiar and strongly-marked features of the other characters mentioned that imperatively demand elaborate treatment if even a measurable success is to be achieved. The play of *Hamlet* itself is intensely interesting; it is eminently picturesque, and is full of fine stage effects that appeal in the strongest manner to the popular fancy. It is owing to these characteristics that the most profoundly intellectual and wonderfully subtle drama in the whole range of literature is one of the most popular. *Hamlet* would probably keep its place on the stage as a first-rate melodrama if there was not a philosophical or metaphysical idea connected with it; and it would be even more popular than it is if any pains were taken as a general rule to present it as a drama, and not merely for sake of the background and accessories it affords for heightening the effect of a single figure. Upon this single figure, however, Shakespeare has exhausted all the resources of his art. In "Hamlet" he has delineated a man, and he has analyzed the soul of a man. The hero of this play is to a very large extent a type, but he is also an individual, in whom every man can to a greater or less degree detect his own likeness, but in whom every man finds something that does not belong to himself. The suggestion in a barbarous old Norse tale—the outlines of which Shakespeare has adhered to with even unnecessary fidelity—in which the hero affects madness for the purpose of deceiving his enemies and accomplishing a revenge upon which his heart was set, furnished the poet with the idea of delineating a man of peculiarly susceptible temperament, strong in his affections but weak in will, who while making a pretense of insanity should be so unbalanced in his mind that even his most intimate friends could not decide with any degree of accuracy how far his madness was a pretense or a reality. This peculiar condition of a mind trembling on the verge of insanity is comparatively easy to understand but almost impossible to describe. It can only be described accurately by a poet in the delineation of such a character as that of "Hamlet," or by an actor in the embodiment of such a character upon the stage. If the actor is a thorough artist the representation upon the stage ought to throw a light upon the written word and reveal to the audience much that is inexpressible in language. That the representations of "Hamlet" invariably fall so far short of the ideal that the student of the play gains from its perusal shows how difficult it is to realize all that is in the part and all that ought to be expressed. Indeed, so difficult is it that most playgoers are satisfied, after frequent disappointments, to set it down as an impossibility. And yet there have been and are actors upon the stage who approximate very nearly to the true ideal. The representations of "Hamlet" of late years by such men as Edwin Forrest, James E. Murdoch, E. L. Davenport, and Edwin Booth all present large claims upon the consideration of the public. Mr. Forrest's "Hamlet" is a magnificent piece of reading, and if we could be satisfied with it merely as a reading, it would be an eminently successful performance. Mr. Murdoch, although his talents are best shown in the line of high comedy, is an eloquent and scholarly "Hamlet," and Mr. Davenport plays the part with an intellectual power and a poetical feeling that, in our estimation, entitle him to the first rank among the representatives of the character at the present day. Mr. Booth, by entirely remodelling the business, has presented the public with a "Hamlet" that has the claim of novelty, and that is intrinsically a very beautiful and artistic representation, at least so far as its outward characteristics is concerned. We do not allude now to Mr. Booth's presumed personal fitness for the part, upon which his admirers dwell so particularly, but to his manner of performing it. Mr. Booth is not a man of much intellectual depth, but he is a thoughtful and studious artist. His "Hamlet" has the very great merit of being picturesque and poetical. He does not bring out the grace and beauty of Shakespeare's poetry in a manner equal to Mr. Forrest or Mr. Davenport, but he does give a poetical personation that is in every way worthy of all the applause it has received from the most judicious critics. Simply as a piece of mechanism, it is superior to the efforts of the other five actors we have named; and although it is within the range of possibility that we may see a greater "Hamlet" when a greater actor than Mr. Booth arises, it is doubtful whether we shall see a representation of the character that will afford so much real pleasure to so large a number of intelligent people, or that will in every respect, except the very highest, be entitled to such hearty commendation. That Mr. Fechter will succeed in unsettling the popular estimate of Mr. Booth is extremely doubtful, and it is even more doubtful whether he will make as favorable an impression on the more critical and thoughtful lovers of the drama.

The *debut* of an actor who promises to give a new conception of "Hamlet" is an event of great interest, and Mr. Fechter was complimented last evening by an audience that represented in an eminent degree the culture and artistic taste of Philadelphia. This artist comes to us with a distinguished reputation that entitles him to a respectful hearing and a careful estimate of his merits and defects. If he can throw a new light on such a complex and difficult creation as "Hamlet," he may be set down without hesitation as a great artist, but if he merely attempts to be original by playing it differently from everybody else, then we may well doubt whether he is likely to improve upon the traditional manner of representing the part. If we have read Mr. Fechter's record aright, his chief European celebrity is as a graceful and picturesque melodramatic actor. He was the first representative of the "Corsican Brothers," and he has both in Europe and in this country received the heartiest commendation for his "Ruy Blas" and his "Legardere." In all these parts the picturesque element predominates, while poetry and intellect are unknown quantities. We stated above that *Hamlet* might probably be played as a melodrama merely for the sake of its picturesqueness and its fine stage effects, and it is just in this manner that Mr. Fechter does play it. A person who had never read *Hamlet*, and who had never heard that the leading *role* was one of the most profound and intricate creations of the human intellect, would probably esteem Mr. Fechter's "Hamlet" a very interesting and entertaining performance, although if he possessed a reasonable amount of good taste he would object to the shoutings and bellowings and furious gesticulations that disfigure every scene, and that turn some of the most impressive and poetical passages of the sublime tragedy into a miserable burlesque. Mr. Fechter is a portly, well-conditioned gentleman, with a rather unpleasantly expressive face. He dresses the part with great good taste, and his blond wig, which has been the subject of so much controversy, we consider an attractive innovation. The utterance of the first line of his part

"A little more than kin, and less than kind,"

grates unpleasantly on the ear on account of the foreign accent and the habit the actor has of running his words together without any attempt at emphasis. This unpleasant impression is increased by the soliloquy which follows the exit of the "King" and "Queen," when Mr. Fechter shouts until he is hoarse, and gesticulates like a Bedlamite. These characteristics of his acting are continued through the entire play, and are only abandoned at times for a jaunty, semi-facetious style that is even more disagreeable. Occasionally there is a touch of genuine pathos or a gleam of humor that is the more grateful as they are unexpected, but for the most part Mr. Fechter's blusterous manner is the very opposite not only of the popular ideal of "Hamlet," but of the character which Shakespeare has outlined with sufficient distinctness that it is impossible for any artist to mistake it as Mr. Fechter does except wilfully and for the deliberate purpose of doing something that will create a sensation on account of its singularity and strangeness. After the play scene "Hamlet" is worked up to a high pitch of excitement, and he raves with hysterical energy, and this is the point in the drama that makes the largest demands upon the physical powers of the actor. Here Mr. Fechter outherods Herod; he bellows not merely until he is hoarse, but until he absolutely loses all command of his voice and becomes incapable of uttering an intelligible sound. We doubt whether a single person in the audience could distinguish a dozen words in this whole scene, and yet in the very same act Mr. Fechter speaks "Hamlet's" advice to the player in a charming manner, that seems to indicate that he knows and has weighed the value of the words he is uttering. It must have struck every thoughtful person in the audience as astonishing that the actor could not apply to himself the finest criticism on the art of acting ever written. In this advice of "Hamlet" to the player is contained the most exact and perfect description of Mr. Fechter's style that we can offer. If Shakespeare had seen this actor play "Hamlet," he could have said with even more propriety than he did, "O, it offends me to the soul to hear a robustious periwigpated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the groundlings; who, for the most part, are capable of nothing but inexplicable dumb shows and noise," or further on in the same speech, "O there be players, that I have seen play—and heard others praise and that highly—not to speak it profanely, that, neither having the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Christian, Pagan, nor man, have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought some of nature's journeymen had made men and not made them well—they imitated nature so abominably." These words are a criticism and a condemnation of Mr. Fechter's "Hamlet" more emphatic than any we are able to pronounce.

It would be unjust to this actor, however, to leave the impression that his personation of this part is wholly bad, or that there is nothing in it that cannot be praised in the warmest terms. In portions of the play he marks the peculiar mental condition of "Hamlet" with fine art that we have never seen equalled, apart from some of the unpleasant peculiarities of style that are apparent in even the best portions of the performance. The scene with "Ophelia" in the third act, which most actors find so difficult, is exquisitely played by Mr. Fechter, and the same may be said of his interview with the "Queen," although here there is too evident a striving for mere picturesqueness and stage effect. The scene with "Ophelia" has never been better played upon the Philadelphia stage within the memory of the present generation of playgoers; but the closet scene with the "Queen" has been done, and much better done, in all essential particulars, by all the four great American actors whose names we have mentioned in this article.

As a work of art, Mr. Fechter's "Hamlet" may be compared to the wonderful productions of the pre-Raphaelite artists who, some fifteen years ago, kicked against the conventionalities of the academies, and excited mingled feelings of amusement and disgust in the minds of all beholders. The works of the leading pre-Raphaelites possessed merit, very great merit, and some of them genius of no common order. They were so overladen, however, with palpable absurdities and unnecessary extravagancies that many persons were unable to see any good in them at all. It is thus with Mr. Fechter's "Hamlet." Our best actors can learn something from it, for the man is a true artist, if he does lay on his colors with a whitewash brush, and cover up the metaphysical subtleties of a most exquisite poetical creation with the broad daubs of the scene painter.

Mr. Fechter is a French melodramatic actor, and the school in which he was educated is a school of melodrama, light, superficial comedy, and burlesque. It has never shown any affinity for genuine tragedy, and the production of a great tragic actress like Rachel was only one of those exceptional occurrences that serve to prove the rule. It may be set down as an undeniable fact that a Frenchman, no matter how cultivated he may be, cannot play Shakespearian tragedy. The vigorous character painting and the sublime terrors of the English dramatist are beyond the range of the French imagination. The imagination of Gerome can reproduce with photographic accuracy the death of Cæsar or the gladiators of the arena, but he can no more depict upon his canvas the metaphysical refinement of "Hamlet," the supernatural atmosphere of that surrounds "Macbeth," or the imperial grandeur of "Lear's" madness, than Mr. Fechter can upon the stage. In dealing with Shakespeare a Frenchman's only resource is to fall back upon melodrama, and to make melodramas of Shakespeare's tragedies cannot but be offensive to any cultivated Englishman or American.

Mr. Fechter's peculiar accent, or accents, for he has two, one picked up in Paris and the other in London, produce a somewhat ludicrous effect at times, and are very unpleasant at first. The audience soon gets accustomed to this defect, however, and it only merits a passing notice, as it has nothing whatever to do with the real excellencies or defects of the performance.

Mr. Fechter is supported by Miss Carlotta Leclercq, a lady of prepossessing appearance, who acts some portions of the part of "Ophelia" very much in Mr. Fechter's manner. Some of her attitudes, gesticulations, and grimaces are utterly beyond comprehension. Miss Leclercq, however, plays the mad scenes finely, and proves herself thereby to be an actress of real ability.

Mr. F. C. Bangs, another supporter of the "star," gave a spirited performance of "Laertes," and the leading members of the company rendered the principal remaining characters in an acceptable style, the "Claudius" of Mr. Morrison and the "Polonius" of Mr. Bailey being particularly entitled to commendation.

The City Amusements.

The Parepa-Rosa troupe will perform Flotow's opera of *Martha* at the Academy of Music this evening. Weber's *Oberon* will be produced to-morrow.

At the Chesnut Mr. Vining Bowers will have a benefit this evening, when he will present the comedy of *Everybody's Friend*. The character of "Major De Boots" will be played alternately by Mr. Bowers and Mr. E. E. Hulish. The performance will conclude with the drama of *Tom King and Dick Turpin*. Mr. Bowers has labored faithfully to please the public, and we hope that his benefit will be a brilliant success.

At the Walnut Mr. Charles Fechter will appear this evening as "Hamlet."

The drama of *Not Guilty* will shortly be revived at this theatre, with all its original effects. This piece has been the subject of a lawsuit in Cincinnati, and yesterday the United States Court decided that the right of performance was vested in Thomas J. Hemphill, of Philadelphia, Manager of the Walnut Street Theatre, and an injunction was granted against R. J. Miles, of the National Theatre, Cincinnati, enjoining him not to produce it at his establishment.

At the Arch Lotta will appear this evening in her new drama of *The Little Detective*.

At the Amateurs' Drawing Room the French Comedy Company will perform Octave Feuillet's comedy of *Dalila* this evening.

At the Eleventh Street Opera House an attractive minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

At Dupree & Benedict's Opera House a fine programme of minstrelsy is announced for this evening.

Signor Blitz and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening.

The Panorama of "The Pilgrim" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall.

The Baptist Home is an institution nearly completed, in West Philadelphia, to be used as a retreat for aged and infirm members of the Baptist denomination. The lady managers of the Home now announce a grand concert, to take place at the Academy of Music, on Saturday afternoon, the 19th instant. Tickets can be had at No. 530 Arch street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOYS'

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AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

EVERY VARIETY OF YOUTHS' WEAR,
MADE IN HIGHEST STYLE,
AND OF THE FINEST
GOODS.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT
OF
THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF PHILADELPHIA,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
Doors open at 11 o'clock.
PROGRAMME.

Overture.....Weber
Triumphal March.....Gaertner
(Entrance of Trustees, Faculty, and Students.)
Prayer—By Rev. EDWARD W. APPLETON.
Hymn—"A mighty fortress is our God."....(Luther)
Arranged by Gaertner.
Overture to "Magic Flute".....Mozart
VALEDICTORY.
By Professor C. G. RAUE, M. D.
Quartette—"Blessing of Angels."....Gaertner
CONFERRING DEGREES
By PRESIDENT OF TRUSTEES.
Aria and Chorus.....Mercadante
Distribution of Bouquets.
Music—(from Martha.).....Flotow
BENEDICTION.
March.....Massack
Music under the direction of Mr. CARL GAERTNER.
Tickets may be had at the door. 1t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

A REPETITION OF

PROF. HENRY MORTON'S

GREAT LECTURE ON
SOLAR ECLIPSES,
On MONDAY EVENING, March 14.

NOTE.—In consequence of repeated requests, and owing to the extraordinary demand for seats on the occasion of its first delivery, Professor MORTON has consented to repeat the above Lecture for the benefit of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The sale of Secured Seats will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9th instant, at 9 o'clock.

JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved Seats.....25 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Wareroms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. 1 7

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IRISH DIAMONDS.
C. W. BROOKE, Esq.,
having kindly volunteered to deliver his New Lecture on the above subject, on
THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, 1870,
for the benefit of the
NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOSEPH,
MAD'LLE JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF
will also appear to illustrate the
IRISH DIAMONDS.
The Christian Brothers' Brass Band has also kindly volunteered.
Cards of Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
For sale at Academy of Music; Covert's News Stand, Continental Hotel; J. L. Carnerose & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 N. Eighth street, and at the parsonage of the Church. 3 7 3t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
CHORAL CONCERT
IN AID OF "THE BAPTIST HOME."
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870, at 3 P. M.
The GRAND CHORUS, composed of the Baptist Sunday Schools, will be conducted by
Mr. G. B. SNYDER,
And accompanied by four grand Pianos and two Organs.
Concert to open by an Overture for four Pianos.
TICKETS { Adults.....50 cents
Children, under twelve years.....25 "
Tickets can be procured at the American Baptist Publication Society's Rooms, No. 530 ARCH Street, or at the Academy on the day of the Concert.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. 3 7 11t

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York. 7

NEW SPRING GOODS FOR 1870.

COOPER & CONARD.

$1·00 SILK POPLINS.
$1·50 SILK POPLINS.
PEARLS, MODES, GREYS,
GREENS, BLUES, BROWNS.
$2·00 SILK POPLINS.
55c. POPLINS.
50c. PLAID POPLINS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

WIDE DELAINES.
TAMISE.
BATTISTE.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINE.
BEST MOHAIRS.
MOHAIR TAMISE.
SILK HERNANI, Etc.

WHITE GOODS, LINENS, Etc.

500 pieces New White Goods.
60 pieces Elegant Table Damasks.
200 dozen Napkins, $1·00 to $7·50 per dozen.
300 dozen Towels, $1·20 to $12·00 per dozen.
100 pieces Shirting and Fronting Linen.
150 pieces Diapers, all the widths.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Union Meltons, 45c., worth 60c.
Cassimeres, 60c., real value 75c.
Cassimeres, 85c., real value $1·10.
Double and Twist, $1·00, worth $1·20.
Black Cloths and Doeskins, $1·00 to $8·00.
Blue and Brown Coatings.

N. B.—Remember the stock is all fresh and based on Gold at present rates.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Corner Ninth and Market.

Meyer von Bremen, A. Achenbach, O. Achenback, Carl Muller, Hildebrandt, Vautier, Amberg, Toussaint, Bensell, Carl Becker, Lejeune, Herzog, Kuwasseg. Paul Weber, Carl Hoff, Grasse, J. H. L. De Haas, Flamm, Klombeck & Willems, Schreyer, Herbathoffer, Zamacois, Desgoffe, Plassan, Escosura,

GREAT ART SALE,

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 10 and 11, at 7½ o'clock, will be offered the finest and most important collection of OIL PAINTINGS ever shown to the Philadelphia public, being the entire importation of Messrs. BAILEY & CO., which will be sold without reserve, together with that of Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE, which must also be sold on account of an early departure for Europe on business connected with his house.

The Paintings are now on exhibition and will be sold at the

HASELTINE GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.
3 5 6t

Caraud, Pecrus, Bakalowicz, Ferrandiz, Hamilton, W. T. Richards, Nicholson, Ramsey, Reimer, Tait, Lanfant de Metz, Raupp, Accard, Lassalle, Jacobson, Brendell, Hoguet, Hamman, Diefenbach. Otto Meyer, Kraus, Gesselschap. Brillouin, Baumgartner, Bosch, Braith, Gebler, Carl Hubner, Arntz, Hengsbach, Seipel, Salentin, Paulsen, Kollitz,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ.
SECOND WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.
General approval by the public of this
GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART.

"With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"

CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, $10. [3 7
Admission.....25 cents.
Including the entire collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH will be held at the Church, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

The Annual Address will be delivered by
BISHOP SIMPSON.
Attractive music by the Young People's choir of the Church, under the direction of John M. Evans, Esq. 2

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE will hold their Twentieth Annual Commencement at MUSICAL FUND HALL on SATURDAY next, March 12, at 12 o'clock M. Valedictory Address by ANN PRESTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene. The public are respectfully invited. 3 8 4t

CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
No. 212 South Fifth street,
PHILADELPHIA, February 26, 1870.

The Act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, requires that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants, and others selling liquor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for License in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

JOHN F. BALLIER,
ALEXANDER McQUEEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
2 28 m 1 7 8 14 15 21 22 City Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVER OF TAXES.
MARCH 5, 1870.

NOTICE.—The Receiver of Taxes of TWENTY-THIRD WARD will be prepared to receive the Taxes of said Ward at the Lyceum Building, Frankford, on MONDAY, March 7, at 9 o'clock A. M., remaining the first four days of each week in Frankford, and the last two in Bustleton.

RICHARD PELTZ,
3 8 2t Receiver of Taxes.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentrifice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 9 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
MARCH 7, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 17th instant.

3 8 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE LECTURE HALL TO LET; also, Room accommodating twenty persons. 3 8tuath

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BENEFIT OF LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION.

Five Illustrated Lectures of Travels in Oriental and Bible Lands, by Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, late U. S. Commissioner to Asia:—Tuesday Evening, March 8, Arch Street M. P. Church; Wednesday Evening, March 9, Wharton Street M. E. Church; Thursday Evening, March 10, Third Street, Camden, N. J.; Friday Evening, March 11, M. E. Mariners' Bethel; Saturday Evening, March 12, Tabernacle M. E. Church. Tickets, 25c. 3 8 4t*

MARINERS' BETHEL—AT CONCERT HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 9, at 8 o'clock, THE PILGRIM, with all its Scenery, Music, and GRAND TRANSITION FINALE, will be exhibited for the benefit of this Church. As this is a worthy object, the public should respond liberally. 3 8 2t

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 3 4 5w

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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

There is no poorer economy in the world than to buy poor clothing.

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603 SELL FINE CLOTHING
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ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, who
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For the choicest materials, made into the most fashionable styles of garments, you will find that

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To please the boys, to give satisfaction to the men, to rejoice the hearts of the wives and mothers of America,

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GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....	$14,	were	$18
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OVERCOATS.....	$12	"	$16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2morp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1870.

Mr. Fechter.

By this time I presume all Philadelphia has had its say on the acting of Mr. Charles Fechter. I shall await with anxiety the arrival of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, in order to form just idea of what the verdict of intelligent criticism there is. The plain truth about him in New York is that he puzzled the critics and the actors. Professional writers upon the footlights and professional actors behind them were divided into factions, one affirming that he was the most eminent artist of the age, one that he was the most fraudulent, and it is hard to say which faction at the present date is the strongest. A bashful critic at the Hub says that New York gave him members and that Boston gave him brains. This blushing and embarrassed hint as to the real state of affairs cut us Gothamites to the core. What has Philadelphia given Mr. Fechter? Both members *and* brains, I hope. *I* regard him as a sort of refined and spiritualized Boweryism—the kind of Boweryism they might provide for sensuous angels in some intellectual heaven. I forgive his accent, and I don't mind his wig. He might almost wear a red one, without detracting from whatever artistic merit there may be in his performance. The fault I have to find with him is that he is a sensuous actor, not an intellectual one. What does THE EVENING TELEGRAPH think?

Tea in Lent.

Cowper never said a falser thing than when he wrote about the cup that cheers but not inebriates. A London chemist has just manufactured wine from tea, but I do not assert that anybody has a right to carp at this, since wine was made from water as far back as the marriage in Cana of Galilee! However, I presume this is hardly the same kind of tea which fashionable New Yorkers drink in Lent. Of course you are aware that in no city in the Union are Lent observances so rigorously kept as in this city of New York. Metaphorically speaking, fashion abandons cosmetics for the chrism, and becomes decent and dutiful instead of remaining *decolletes*. She don't go out, except to church. She don't receive visits, except informal ones. If gentlemen drop in in the evening she regales them with tea. Nine-o'clock tea is one of the Lenten institutions of Gotham, and the institution has spread more this season than any other. Thin bread-and-butter is sometimes added, and the subject of salvation is discussed over sandwiches, and the *Te Deum* kept upon the *tapis* to an extent which is tea-*dious!*

Fanny Hobart.

Have I ever said anything to you about Fanny Hobart? I ought to have done so, if I have not. She is one of the nattiest and sprightliest lady-writers connected with the New York press. Hitherto some of the best things she says have been necessarily associated with descriptions of fashion; but to mention her as a mere fashion-writer would be to do great injustice to her exquisite and original humor, her droll and genial conceits, the loving kindness of a large and sympathizing nature, the joyous bubblings-up of perpetual wit and good temper. For several years she has contributed one article a week, entitled "The Woman's Kingdom," to one of the most prominent of the New York Sunday newspapers. The article is, it is true, a *resume* of all that is new in the world of fashion, but the work of making such a *resume* is lifted up out of the hands of feminine Jenkinsism in which it too long reposed, and made to blossom forth in a sparkling essayet, in which all that is necessary to be said about the fashions *is* said, but is made subservient to strings of smart and singular thoughts, generally funny, sometimes poetical, often full of irresistible wit. Mrs. Hobart likewise writes stories for children, many of which, I believe, appear in some Philadelphia publication. The little ones—and the big ones, for that matter—who have been interested in them, will be glad to learn that she has a face like a Madonna in social life, blue beaming eyes, hair aureated by the natural tincture known as sunshine, and that her manners are in exact correspondence with the faultless freedom of her literary style.

Ball-Room Babies.

At some of the balls which have recently been given, special accommodations were made for ladies accompanied with babies. Strange as the announcement may seem, it is literally true. One large room was changed into a nursery, and provided with cradles and cribs, so as to look more like a foundling hospital, or the infant department of an orphan asylum, than anything else. The other night a party of young men by some means obtained admission to the baby department of the ball, and set themselves to work at changing the babies. No less than fifty infants, between the ages of four months and four years, were changed in as many seconds, and the party made their escape just as the anxious mothers, fresh from the triumphs of the German, were making their way to the nursery to visit and refresh their "tootsy-wootsies." Such a scene as took place! Such a turning down of the right counterpanes, and turning up of the wrong cherubs! It was a great transformation scene, better than that of the *Twelve Temptations*—that spectacle of low-necked Rachels weeping for their changed children. The walls of the cherubim rose above the swell of the orchestra; but I am glad to be able to add that the proper babies found their proper mothers in good time.

Dr. Thompson's Congregation.

At the service on Sunday morning Dr. Thompson, who preaches at the Broadway Tabernacle, said a very good thing, which caused a smile to overspread the features of his fashionable flock. It was to the effect that at the next sociable held by his church gentlemanly ushers would be in attendance, whose office it would be to introduce members of the congregation to one another. It is what the "flock" greatly needs. The nearest sheep don't know one another.

"No Presents."

This is the latest and the neatest invention adopted among well-bred people who issue invitations to silver weddings. Tin, silver, and golden weddings, as they are generally conducted, are only a refined species of blackmailing, and we have had quite enough of them during the season just elapsed. ALI BABA.

GENERALITIES.

Letter from Rochefort.

The following letter from M. Rochefort appears in the *Marseillaise:*—

My Dear Friends:—If you have not received my article, it is solely because the Prefect of Police, in contempt of all law, thought proper to confiscate that literary property. Tell him, then, that I have a fine Louis XIII clock at home, and that there is no reason why he should not take that also. Up to the present, imprisoned journalists have been allowed to send articles to the papers. It is true they were not representatives of the people. It is not enough to incarcerate prisoners; they must be starved. I know not how I shall manage, as I live entirely by my work, and they withdraw from me at the same time my pay as a member of the Corps Legislatif and my resources as a writer. I do not belong, like Mad'lle Hortense Schneider or M. Emile Ollivier, to the household of the Viceroy of Egypt. A prudent revolutionist should always keep a Turk for the last. If I dared, I would ask the Emperor to allow me to enter the workshops of Pelagie to make list slippers with the other prisoners. I have heard that by working for fifteen hours a powerful man may make five sous a day. But could I obtain this permission? I have so many enemies at the Tuileries. No matter; if the first circumscription is not satisfied with the manner in which its representative is treated, it must be hard to please.

Poetical Politicians.

A lively little tilt took place in the California Assembly b tween Mr. George R. B. Hayes and Mr. Martin, of Butte, when the Mercantile Library bill came up on its final passage. The latter took the ground that the bill was unconstitutional. Mr. Hayes went after his opponent, burlesquing his legal knowledge in a refreshing style, and comparing him to Mr. Hagar of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. This was voted a decided hit, and brought down the House. Mr. Martin, after recovering from the effects of the shock, invoked the aid of the Muses, and "got off" the following as Mr. Hayes' opinion of himself:—

"His pole seems of the sturdy oak,
His line a cable that never broke;
He baits his hook with tigers' tails
And sits on a rock and bobs for whales."

And the following as the public opinion of Mr. Hayes:—

"His pole is of the peacock feather,
His line is of the finest leather;
He baits his hook with mites of cheese,
And rests on the bank and bobs for fleas."

This had the effect to close the debate, and the bill passed.

—The card of the chairman of the New Hampshire Democratic State Committee, denying the charge of "infidelity to the party," appeals to the Democracy to bring home their absent voters, and to rally at the polls; but it does not urge them to vote for General Bedel.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER.
CLOTHING BETTER MADE.
CLOTHING BETTER CUT.
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING.
AT TOWER HALL.
AT TOWER HALL.
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 618 MARKET STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SPRING OVERCOATS! SPRING OVERCOATS!—
BLUE. OLIVE. GREEN.
BROWN, DRAB, MIXTURES OF CASSIMERE,
CLOTH AND MELTONS!
A splendid variety at
CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE SLIME OF THE RIVER NILE—Is not more filthy and mal-odorous than the thick sediment of the hair coloring preparations sold in darkened bottles. Per contra, PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, the only article that will renew the natural color of grey hair, has no sediment, and is perfectly transparent. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

BLUE PIANO COVERS
At W. H. Carryl & Sons' Curtain Store, No. 722 Chesnut street (in the carpet store).

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } S. E. corner SIXTH
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } and MARKET Streets,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } MONDAY MORNING,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } March 7, 1870.
We commence paying Specie to-day in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it, } We do not want any dull times, and
Our reason for it, } so that people need not wait for Gold
Our reason for it, } to go down, we at once make the loss,
Our reason for it, } and
Adjust our prices to specie basis,
and will sell either Men's or Boys'
Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
Goods the same as if Gold was not
at a premium. Every house must
do this soon, and we want to be
among the first.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope, } To largely increase our trade. Many have
Our Hope, } postponed their purchases expecting Gold to
Our Hope, } go down, and put off buying even though
Our Hope, } they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Postscript. } Though our sales last year exceeded
Postscript. } any former year, we mean to increase
Postscript. } them still, and ought to do it by the enlarged facilities we enjoy.
We have more Men's and Boys'
Clothing than in any house this side
of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of
good material, and handsomely cut,
and at prices lower than any time
since 1861.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.

DIED.

HOUSEMAN.—On the 6th instant, SARAH, wife of Daniel Houseman, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1017 S. Second street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock, services at Swedes' Church.

MEGARGEE.—At Rome, Italy, March 4, of typhoid fever, Miss MAGGIE MEGARGEE, of this city.

OREM.—On March 4, 1870, MARY ANNIE OREM, daughter of Samuel and Mary E. Orem, aged 16 years 2 months and 7 days.

Funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mary Fabian, No. 914 Spring Garden street, on Wednesday morning, March 9, at 10 o'clock.

TODD.—On Thursday, March 3, 1870, LOTTIE E., daughter of John and Martha Todd, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Chester Valley, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at Oakland Cemetery, West Chester, Pa.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
E. S. HARLEY
3 4 thstu3m

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 3 8

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Protection to Americans Abroad.

Reconstruction in the House.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the Bullock Party.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The House has agreed to Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill, which provides that no office now filled in the State of Georgia shall be vacated; that the official term of officers in the State shall not be extended beyond the time prescribed by the constitution. This amendment defeats the Bullock party, and renders the election of Blodgett to the Senate null and void, and indirectly endorses the election of Miller and Hill as United States Senators. The bill, as amended, passed by a large majority.

Protection of American Colonists.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The following is the official copy of a bill reported from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations making it a misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships of war with intent that they shall be employed in the service of any European prince or State for the purpose of subduing American colonists claiming independence, and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, that if any person shall within the limits of the United States, fit out, arm, or equip, or attempt to fit out, arm, or equip, or procure to be fitted out, armed, or equipped, or shall knowingly be concerned in fitting out, arming or equipping of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any European Prince or State for the purpose of subduing American colonists claiming independence, or deliver a commission within the territory of the United States, for any ship or vessel, with the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $5000, and imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years, nor less than six months; and every such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition, and stores which may have been procured for building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited, one-half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, that in every case where a ship or vessel shall be fitted out, armed, or equipped, or attempted to be fitted out, armed, or equipped, contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he has empowered for that purpose, to employ land or naval forces or militia of the United States, or any part thereof, for the purpose of taking possession of and detaining any such ship or vessel.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

By Mr. Wilson, to promote the civilization of the Indians, and prepare them for the rights of citizenship; providing for the appointment of five civilians who, with the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall constitute a board, the Secretary acting as president, for the protection of friendly Indians, and to promote their civilization. This board shall supervise all expenditures, visit the various tribes, examine their condition and the conduct of superintendents, agents, and all others appointed or permitted to dwell among them.

It shall be a medium of correspondence between the Government and the Indians concerning treaties, contracts, etc. The board may remove any person in the Indian service when the interest of the United States, or of any of the tribes, seems to require it, reporting the facts to the President through the Secretary of the Interior. It may also devise necessary codes and regulations to be submitted to Congress, as also all contracts and treaties. It shall also examine all claims in favor of or against the Indians, also all their complaints against any officer of the Government, eject any person whose presence may be deemed detrimental to good morals, with power to call on the nearest military post for aid. It shall also assist in locating them on farms, inciting them to self-support, and inspiring them with confidence in the kind intentions and good faith of the Government of the United States. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson also introduced a bill for the temporary relief of the poor of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill in aid of the freedmen and for the purpose of subdividing the public domain in certain States into forty-acre tracts for homesteads for the colored race. Referred.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) reported favorably the bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the present fiscal year.

The Funding bill was taken up and debated by Messrs. Sherman, Corbett, and Davis, the latter occupying the floor at 2:15 o'clock, with a prospect of continuing for some time.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

As to the merest imputation of a sordid consideration in the matter, the men who made it would not only have to break down his (Voorhees') reputation, but would have to assail a man who for forty years in the service of his country had never had the breath of slander to tarnish his fair fame. The House has recently been engaged in expelling some of its members. For the newspaper press and the newspaper reporters as a class he had a very high respect, and had a personal regard for many of them, but if the sluice-ways of calumny were to be thus opened by irresponsible men connected with the press, the next expulsion that would be in order would be the expulsion of the slanderous and calumniating reporters from the galleries.

Mr. Logan, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, remarked that there had been no allegation of any kind made against Mr. Voorhees, and no witness examined relating to him.

Mr. Voorhees thanked Mr. Logan for his voluntary statement.

Mr. Rogers called the attention of the Speaker to the violation of the rule which prescribes who are entitled to the privileges of the floor, and complained that he was constantly annoyed by railroad and other lobby agents.

The Speaker directed the doorkeeper to see that the rule was enforced.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Georgia bill.

Mr. Wood protested against the bill, declaring that it was intended as a precedent for the establishment of a Congressional oligarchy. It was a revolutionary, audacious, and monstrous measure.

Mr. Cox also protested against the measure, and said that the States of the Union had reached the very depth of humiliation in this measure. The Reconstruction Committee dictated to Congress, and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) dictated to the Reconstruction Committee, so that the rights of States were all depending upon the whim of one man. He repudiated association with either side of the radical row in Georgia, represented in the House by Bingham and Butler.

The former embraced as bad doctrine as the latter. There was only a difference in shading, not in outline or color. Congress had enough to do without mixing in local wrangles and radical plunder schemes, but the House was neglecting tariffs, taxation, and what not, to discuss whether Blodgett committed perjury, or Bullock took two millions of railroad bonds.

Mr. Woodward said he concurred in the views expressed in opposition to the bill.

He did not rise, however, to discuss it, but to have read at the Clerk's desk a letter which he had received from a highly respectable gentleman in Macon, Ga., correcting statements made by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler).

The letter having been read, Mr. Butler (Mass.) rose to close the debate, and proceeded to defend and advocate the bill.

Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill was agreed to—yeas, 114; nays, 73—and the bill as amended was then passed.

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Disorders.

PARIS, March 8.—A meeting was held in this city last evening, for the purpose of organizing a society to be called "The Friends of Order." Several hundred people assembled. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted denouncing the recent rioting and disorder in Paris.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
RUGS,
DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.
We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE LADIES.
WE HAVE RECEIVED AN INVOICE
OF OUR CELEBRATED
BOMBAZINE FINISH ALPACAS.
The same make of goods is not kept by any other house.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
2 17 thstu3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.
"THE NINE MUSES"
Have Been Retained on Exhibition
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
3 2 18t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.
C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

NEW CHROMOS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
Are in constant receipt of large numbers of NEW ENGRAVINGS AND NEW CHROMOS, A few of which are as follows:—
Little Eva.....after J. G. Brown.
Innocence.....after J. G. Brown.
Why Don't He Come? (companion).....after J. G. Brown.
Christmas Memories.....after A. J. H. Way.
The First Lesson in Music.....after Lobrichon.
Fast Asleep.....after Mrs. Anderson.
Wide Awake.....after Mrs. Anderson.
The Queen of the Woods.....after J. G. Brown.
Little Bo-Peep.....after J. G. Brown.
Family Scene in Pompeii.....after Coomans.
Dotty Dimple.....after Mrs. Murray.
The Monastery in Winter.....after Jacobsen.
A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea.....after De Haas.
Sunset on the Coast.....after De Haas.
The Launch of the Life-boat.....after E. Moran.
Yo Semite Valley.....after Thomas Hill.
The Birth-place of Whittier.....after Thomas Hill.
The largest collection in the country at the very lowest prices. 3 5

MINERAL WATER.
"ALLEGHENY MINERAL WATER,"
VIRGINIA.
The undersigned, agents for the water of the above Springs, have a constant supply on hand.
For price and circulars apply to
MITCHELL & ALLEN,
10 thstu 1mrp No. 214 S. FRONT Street.

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS'
PIANOS.
BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 16 PHILADELPHIA.
ALBRECHT,
RIKKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
11 guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

SKATING.
SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!—The Ice on CHESNUT STREET RINK is like a mirror. No failure at our Rink. Come and see for the proof of it. If not so we pay car fare both ways. Rain or snow don't stop skating at the Rink. Open AFTERNOON and EVENING. Full Band of Music.
Admission, 25 cents.
1t H. W. BUSHNELL.

DRY GOODS.
A CARD.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
In consequence of the continued decline in Gold, will allow a further discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all purchases from their
Entire Stock of Imported Goods.
This will embrace a large importation of
New and Very Desirable Goods,
Received per late steamers, and all opened within the past TEN DAYS. Also, ALL OF THE STOCK remaining on hand from last season, which we reduced in price from 10 to 20 per cent. on the first of February, instant, making altogether to our customers a greater difference than the actual decline in Gold.
The following lines of Goods will be found SPECIALLY attractive and CHEAP:—
SHIRTINGS and FRONTING LINENS.
TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, of entirely new and elegant patterns.
TOWELS and TOWELINGS of every description
MARSEILLES QUILTS, and all varieties of HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, CRETONNES, and CHINTZES.
LINEN FLOOR COVERINGS, TABLE COVERINGS.
TABLE and PIANO COVERS
REAL LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
ALSO,
An unusually large and attractive stock of FIRST-CLASS WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, TIDIES, HDKFS., and STAPLE EMBROIDERIES.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
3 1 tuthsl2trp PHILADELPHIA.

"AT THORNLEY'S,"
STAPLE GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Basis, Gold at Par.
Anticipating the LOWEST PRICE that GOODS could be offered for even that GOLD should go down to PAR, we have determined to place our ENTIRE STOCK before the public at such reduced rates as shall ensure STEADY AND RAPID SALES, and that they may not be undersold by ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE.
Black Silks from $1 50 to $4.
A full line of Colored Silks at $2.
Silk Poplins, $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
Beautiful Japanese Poplinettes, $1 25 and $1 50.
Black Alpacas and Mohairs, from 31 cents to $1 25.
Wool Poplins, Spring Colors, from 55 cents to $1.
LINEN GOODS, ETC.
Power-loom Table Linens, from 37½ cents to $1.
Barnsley Table Linens, from 75 cents to $2 50.
Napkins (all-linen), from $1 per dozen to $5.
Towels, Table Covers, Piano Covers, Doylies, etc.
A splendid stock of Marseilles Quilts, from $2 50 up to $15.
Shawls, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Skirts, Hdkfs, etc.
"WE HAVE A MAGNIFICENT STOCK."
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
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FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is now about forty years since the principle was first recognized that the local administrative offices of the Federal Government were proper rewards for partisan labor, and that their bestowal was a prerogative of the party in power. President Jackson was the first President who made a practical application of the doctrine. Immediately after his inauguration he entered upon a system of removals from office and the appointment of those who had promoted his election. The incumbents of almost every Federal office in the land, from the highest to the lowest, were removed to make room for adherents of the administration. As an illustration of how radical a departure from previous practice was involved in this course, it may be stated that Washington made but nine removals in eight years, one of which was that of a defaulter; John Adams made but ten removals in four years; Jefferson but thirty-nine in eight years; Madison but five in eight years; Monroe but nine in eight years, of which six were for cause, and John Quincy Adams but two in four years, both for cause.

The precedent established by Jackson has since been followed by each succeeding administration. The principle was afterwards still further extended to "rotation in office," in order to provide for a redistribution of patronage in cases where a party maintained its power for a second successive term. The whole system was very soon demonstrated to be a bad one—it ignored official experience, capacity, or integrity, and led to frauds and corruption. Still, the powerful stimulus which resulted from it, in the way of partisan discipline and control, prevented its being reformed, and it has finally become a recognized feature in the political management of the country. It is only within the last decade that a full sense of the demoralizing effects of the system has been experienced, or any serious attempt at reform been made. The opposition which has been manifested towards every scheme of reform has been very strong, and constitutes an humiliating demonstration that the springs of our political action have been poisoned, and that interest and not principle controls.

In 1861 a new feature was engrafted upon the old system, which, in its practical results, has proved most mischievous. After his inauguration, President Lincoln very soon discovered that the demands upon his time and the vast accession of anxious labor which had been precipitated upon the Executive by the war, utterly precluded him or his Cabinet from bestowing the attention to the distribution of the Federal patronage which had previously been given. The rule was thereupon tacitly adopted, and has been acted upon ever since, that all purely local patronage should be confided to the Representatives in Congress, while the Senators should control the bestowal of offices pertaining to States or portions of States embracing several Congressional districts, and be consulted as to the fair distribution of general offices among the States. In the emergency, probably no other equally practical plan could have been devised as a temporary expedient. While the war lasted it was a physical impossibility for the President or his Cabinet to have performed the labor required by the old method.

The consequence was that every member and Senator at once became the central figure of a political ring, and the object of local animosities on the part of every unsuccessful aspirant for office. It was a good thing for the country, undoubtedly, so long as the war lasted, to divert those animosities from the administration to the members of Congress, but it was a very bad thing for the Representatives. We know of scores of instances where bright political prospects have been ruined and districts thrown into the hands of the Democracy in consequence. If members fully appreciated the dangers of the brief authority which has been given them in the bestowal of patronage, they would regard it as a curse instead of a benefit, and with one accord apply the only sure remedy by the enactment of a Civil Service bill. They would thereby serve themselves and the country.

THE GREAT UNWASHED.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

As the warm weather approaches, our neighboring village, Philadelphia, grows sluggishly uneasy, remembering the drought of last summer and the shabby trick which her broken-down water works at Fairmount served her on that occasion. The supply of water was so low that, if New York had not sent aid in the shape of an engine, the consequences might have proved fatal to all except those leading politicians who with wise foresight abstemiously deny themselves the use of that liquid. Even as it was, the supply was meted out, so many pint cups for each house; the streets had been so long uncleaned save by a beneficent rain that no change was perceptible in them; but all washing, even of the babies' faces, was prohibited by authority. Of course nothing has been done in the matter since. Philadelphia cherishes Fairmount and her old families as the Catacombs do their mummies; the worn-out old engines creak away unmolested. There is every reason to suppose that the Philadelphians will remain permanently thirsty and unwashed during all summers yet to come, unless Providence mercifully puts an end to her by a fire which New York is too busy to put out.

We feel constrained to remonstrate seriously with this prosperous village, bent on its own destruction. For certain well-known defects of hers she is not to be blamed. Cities, as well as men, inherit business energy, intellect, and æsthetic tastes; if our neighbor is hopelessly slow, deficient in literature and art, and gluttonously fond of terrapin, these are misfortunes, not faults. It is in her blood. Evidently she can't help it. But she was once at least honest and clean. Her founder and Washington were her sole models of excellence. Every house was built precisely like that of Penn, and every boy was born with a hatchet in his hand. Her honesty has unfortunately been hopelessly slaughtered by her Row officers, and its ghost will never walk again. Upon that point we are silent. But cleanliness may yet be restored. Philadelphia need no longer be marked, as she is now, as the filthiest city in the Union. Let our broad-brimmed friends pause and reflect upon the evils resulting from a lack of the proper use of the bath. Who doubts that the scarcity of water in Paris has engendered the morbid humors, the discontent of that revolutionary capital? What might not M. Ollivier save in troops and statesmanship, if he would accept Mr. Dick's advice upon the problem of the malcontent, dirty Parisian, and "wash him!" Would that the Croton aqueduct could replace the Seine, and Paris smell sweet to heaven and mankind as New York!

May not the mental and moral torpor of our neighbor be explained in the same way? Who lives in mud must himself be muddy. Let us again earnestly urge reform ere it be too late. The hideous red-brick houses swathed in dust, and bounded by canals of slush, are a spectacle over which angels and Gothamites might sorrow together. The story goes that Pius IX, who has a mania for cold water and clean skins, was approached by an American prelate, the other day, for his benediction. With a twinkle of his eye the Pope gave it in Italian. "Ugly and dirty as thou art, I bless thee!" We are afraid that, infallible or not, his Holiness' patience would give way if our neighbor came as a supplicant. There are degrees of ugliness and uncleanness which neither gods nor men can forgive.

THE RING AND CHARTER REFORM.

From the N. Y. World.

A scheme of municipal government for a million people cannot be composed under one huckleberry bush in a summer's afternoon. Yet, because Senators Genet, Norton, and Creamer are taking time to deliberate and perfect modifications of its structure which will command the approving votes of the country Democratic Senators and Representatives, constrain the votes of the ring members, and deserve public approbation, Republican newspapers are assailing them for delay, and joining with the organs of the ring to spread the impression that they are "compromising" — "selling out the fight against the ring."

These charges are false.

The Senators we have named and their associates in the Assembly are faithful in the cause to which they have given such vigorous and effective support. The hopes which the readers of the *World* may have founded upon their co-operation in its war upon the ring are as reasonable as, and are nearer realization than, they have ever been. Not one of those Senators is capable of compromising with the ring, and all of them are wide awake to the fact that the ring was never to be more warily watched than now when they put down their hands and confess defeat. The lion's skin has failed, and they will, if they can, eke it out with the fox's.

A review of the work of the session—which, so far at least as the Senate is concerned, is in advance of former years—will clearly show that public business has not been delayed by the necessary delay in the discharge of the most important duty they owe to their constituents.

In the first place, the Republicans have so long had control in the affairs of the State that there is scarce one city or village charter which has not been made a contrivance for assuring them some party advantage. The result is that the Democracy, so long imposed upon, are now presenting new or amended charters for almost every city or village of importance in the State, asking of the Legislature to undo this radical gerrymandering and restore to them their rights of self-government. New York city has not been the sole sufferer from this protracted radical rule. Other cities have suffered considerably, if they have not suffered so much. But to repair these wrongs has taken time, and will take more time. The charter of Utica has been amended already. Rome has been made a chartered city. The charter of Auburn and the amendments to the charters of Schenectady, Albany, Saratoga, Rochester, Lockport, Batavia, and Yonkers, as well as those of other important towns, are pending, some having passed one House, and all contemplating the restoration to the people of their rightful power of self-government. That, as we have said a dozen times, was the significance of the Democratic victory won in this State last fall; and the Legislature is hard at work redeeming the pledge upon faith of which it was elected. The work of twenty years cannot be wholly undone in one year's legislation; but this Legislature will complete the best portion of a great reformation.

But it is the reform of the government of New York city which most interests the people on this island; and they will better appreciate the work that is doing for them if we disclose to them some of the difficulties of the situation.

The destruction of every ring-and-radical board in this city lets loose upon the radical members of the Legislature a horde of discontents, and brings to bear upon them and upon radical newspapers a pressure which few of them will be disposed and none of them will be courageous enough to resist—to cast their votes against any charter or any bill proposing to accomplish that destruction. Radical votes in behalf of local self-government for New York city cannot be had. Corruptible members would fear to be charged by their party press with selling their votes; unimpeachable members will not be bold and magnanimous enough to resist the pressure of radical newspapers and ring-and-radical officeholders.

But the Democratic majority in the Senate would be lost by the adverse votes of the two New York ring Senators. For some measures, like Kiernan's election bill giving to the people the choice of election officers, those Senators cannot but vote. They would not dare obstruct their passage by uniting with Republicans to defeat them. Indeed, in the Assembly Republicans united with Democrats to carry Kiernan's bill by an almost unanimous vote, and in the Senate, with some modifications, its principle is sure of as general support. For other specific measures those ring Senators might with more safety refuse to vote. To one plan they might oppose their practical veto under pretense that some other plan would be better; and by this or that hindrance known to experienced legislators, and certain to receive the assistance of mischief-making radical Senators, all measures of reform might be staved off for a week or ten days, and so prevented altogether; for a joint rule provides that all bills introduced after the 15th of March shall not be considered in either House, save by unanimous consent, until all bills earlier introduced have been first disposed of.

But our war upon the ring would certainly be lacking in a most important victory if the present session of the Legislature were suffered to elapse without some changes in our municipal government adapted to tear up the wide-spread roots of ring domination. It will be no excuse for doing nothing that not everything can be done. The Federal Constitution for three millions of people occupied the wits of some able men for several months. Even to patch our State Constitution has twice used up a long summer in the lives of two generations of our statesmen. A perfect charter for this city of a million people would be well worth six months or more of a convention's labors. Yet much can be done, much must be done, in the short time that remains, and all most be done to which the two ring Senators dare not deny their votes. The three anti-ring Senators whom we have named have spent their time well if they have devised such reforms in our city government as must constrain the unwilling votes of those two men, despite that the result of those reforms be to shut out *them* and every member of the ring from public life for the rest of their days.

These things, at least, the honest Democrats of New York city demand of the Legislature:—

1. An election bill giving in some fair way the choice of election officers to the people, and securing to the minority party a representation in the guard at the ballot-box. Ring rule here cannot survive an honest ballot. If the Police Commissioners' inspectors and canvassers were to sell out the spring election, they could not save the ring from defeat in the November election, with the people's inspectors and canvassers to receive and count the votes.

2. A revision of the charter making the terms of office of the Mayor and of all the appointed heads of departments terminate at the same day and date, so that all the powers of government may be grasped by the people and a revolution wrought in one election. That is popular government and responsible government.

If the ring Senators dare vote against bills giving New York city these two things, then we propose to make New York city entirely too hot to contain the bodies or souls of the two aforesaid Senators.

THE APPROACHING POLITICAL CAMPAIGN—THE NEW LABOR REFORM PARTY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We are on the verge of a new political campaign. The signal gun will be fired to-day in the New Hampshire election. It is apprehended, too, that in that quarter the two guerilla factions, known as the temperance party and labor reform party, will somewhat disarrange the local plans and general calculations of the Republicans. In any event the political campaign of 1780, which will be opened in New Hampshire to-day, will be in its results of the highest importance, in reference to the Presidential succession and the dominant party under the next administration.

The Congressional elections of this year—in September, October, and November—will determine the political complexion of the next House of Representatives, and upon that House, in the event of an indecisive scrub race for the next Presidency, may depend the election for the succession. And why not a scrub race in 1872 as well as in 1824? The year 1824, the last of Monroe's administration, "the era of good feeling," was marked by a new organization of parties. The old Federal anti-war party, under many defeats, had gradually melted away, and the old Republican party, under Monroe, had fulfilled its mission. Thus it was said that the people were "all Republicans and all Federalists" under Monroe. Out of this happy state of things, however, four Presidential factions came into the field in 1824—the factions of Jackson, Adams, Crawford, and Clay. The election was thrown into the House and Adams was chosen. The results were a charge of "bargain and sale" against Clay by the friends of Jackson, and the fusion of the factions of 1824 into the Jackson and the Adams parties of 1828. Thus the late dominant Democratic party and the powerful Whig party were brought into existence—General Jackson being the founder and dictator of the one and Henry Clay the embodiment of the other.

The slavery agitation — "the almighty nigger"—was the ruin of both these parties. It demolished the Whig party in 1852 because of its disturbing anti-slavery affiliations, and it broke into pieces the Democratic party in 1860 because of its rampant, domineering, pro-slavery, disunion, and secession excesses and tendencies. It is probable that the Southern Democratic pro-slavery ultimatum of secession would have been tried in 1856 but for the interposition of a third party—the Know-Nothing or American movement, under Fillmore—which cleared the way in Pennsylvania and Indiana for Buchanan. In 1860 this third party had disappeared, and the Democracy, broken up North and South, between Douglas and Breckinridge, on slavery, opened the way for Lidcoln and the new Republican party, boldly marching under the ensign of "No further extensions of slavery" into any of the Territories of the Union.

Then came secession and the Southern pro-slavery Rebellion. Next, in the midst of the war, came the re-election of Lincoln on the merits of his proclamation, as a Union war measure, declaring slavery abolished in the Rebel States. Next came the contest between Congress and Andy Johnson on Southern reconstruction, in which Johnson was baffled and beaten at all points. Next the election of General Grant on the reconstruction measures of Congress as issues settled by the war; and now, at the beginning of the second year of Grant's administration, we have the settlement of all these issues of reconstruction—the abolition of slavery, the enlargement of citizenship and equal civil and political rights, regardless of race or color, fixed in the Constitution—"the supreme law of the land." So completely has this amazing revolution been carried out that a citizen of African descent now sits in the Senatorial chair left vacant in 1861 by Jeff Davis.

Thus, saving Mormon polygamy—a mere incidental issue which is settling itself—the mission of the present Republican party is fulfilled. It has no other platform now than General Grant's administration, and General Grant's policy is the mild metheglin policy of peace, economy, retrenchment, reform, and the execution of the laws. He has evidently resolved to make a good record of his administration of the Treasury; and his first year's report of nearly one hundred millions reduction of the public debt, as compared with the deficit of the last year of Johnson, is something to be proud of. So is the appreciation of the government note bearing the image of Secretary Chase to within thirteen or fourteen cents of the gold dollar. So is the fair prospect of an early resumption of specie payments and a steady extinction of the debt, and a steady reduction of our national taxes, without any very serious shocks or fluctuations in our financial general business affairs.

Upon this exhibit, and with the Democratic party still adrift, the Republicans, under the banner of Grant's administration, one would think, have but little to fear in the elections for the next Congress. We understand, however, that this new labor reform party of New Hampshire is part of an extensive organization working with a view to the next Presidency; that it counts upon all the trades unions of the country; that in Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, it has already singled out its Presidential candidate, and that it actually calculates upon wielding the balance of power in the election. If, therefore, these labor reformers show any signs of strength in the steady State of New Hampshire, their initial skirmish in that quarter will become a matter of general importance.

We see, at all events, that, as in 1824, all the old party dividing lines being obliterated, the field is open for new parties and new issues, and that the Republican and the Democratic parties, as they stand, are but loosely held together. We see that the laboring masses of the country are restless and chafing under what they hold to be the despotism of taxes, banks and capital; and we see that after tremendous revolutionary excitements and the advances of the last ten years the public mind will hardly be satisfied with "the cankers of a calm world" and the masterly inactivity of Grant's administration.

PARTIAL REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL TO LONG BRANCH.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The social excitement of the Washington season having come to an end for the present, General Grant, discovering at last that state dinners and pell-mell hobnobbing of President, Congressmen, and diplomats have not as much influence upon recalcitrant representatives of the people as he expected, is naturally anxious for an early adjournment of Congress, in order that he may resume his travels and his enjoyments on the seaside and on the mountain tops. He has already designated Long Branch as the peculiar spot of his affections, and the centre from which he will make excursions wherever dead-head entertainments and free railroad passes may be most tempting. Long Branch, then, may be considered the summer capital of the nation. The Western people who wish to have the political metropolis moved to the Valley of the Mississippi may not like it, but that makes no difference.

With this temporary transfer of the Presidency, a general break-up of the Cabinet is to be expected. Mr. Fish, if the repudiation of his Cuban policy by Congress should not compel him to resign his office, will soon be watching the white sails on the Hudson. Mr. Robeson, on board one of Porter's steam yachts, will cruise about again in splendid luxury, like Cleopatra of old. Judge Hoar will seek solace in the Emersonian shades of Concord, and ponder then and there the waywardness of the political mind and the mulishness of Senators.

General Belknap may perhaps betake himself to Keokuk, and receive the compliments of the good citizens of that lively town on his refusal to violate the law by giving Porter the appropriation for the Darien survey. Mr. Boutwell will fall back upon his Groton farm, and from that vantage-ground challenge the Rothschilds and the Seligmans to take a loan at 6 per cent., 5 per cent., and 4 per cent., all at the same time. Mr. Creswell, the statesman of the alabaster brow, will retire to his country-seat at Ellicott's Mills, and coolly rejoice over the abolition of the franking privilege. But poor Mr. Cox, having to attend to the Indians, the pensioners, the Land Bureau, the census, the Patent Office, the prisons, the lunatic asylums, and sundry other philanthropic duties, may not be able to leave, and will probably be the solitary representative of the American Government who will remain in Washington.

The *corps diplomatique*, the reporters, and the girls of the period, skirmishing all the time at the threshold of what is facetiously called the Republican Court, may be expected at Long Branch simultaneously with the Executive. This will be an excellent thing for our worthy friend Stetson, and for the other hotel proprietors of the national summer capital. They may all confidently look forward to a golden harvest, considering that by that time the country will probably have returned to specie payment.

The capital-movers will no doubt rejoice at the migration of the President; but whether this ambulating tendency of the Chief Magistrate is in harmony with the dignity of his position and with the traditions of his office is altogether another question, upon which the people may by-and-by have something to say.

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The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.
We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.
The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 11 3m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
MARCH COUPONS WANTED.
CITY WARRANTS
1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.
Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

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Bought and Sold.
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No. 40 South THIRD Street,
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BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
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No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 1 26

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
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802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
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DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
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FANCY GOODS.
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THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
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Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
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1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

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Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
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2 26 Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

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GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
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CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Sketches of Creation," by Alexander Winchell, LL. D. Published by Harper & Brothers. This is the best popular work on geology that has ever come under our notice, and it is admirably adapted for the purpose of a school text-book, as well as for the perusal of those who wish to gain a general but accurate knowledge of the formation, development, and the ultimate destiny of the world we inhabit. Professor Winchell is a master of his subject, and his work is written with an enthusiasm that carries the reader along with him with unabated interest as he traces clearly and with scientific precision the story of creation as it is written on the rocks. The author contends earnestly that religion and science are not and cannot be at variance. In his preface he says, "The elucidation of the great problems of philosopic or speculative theology is, indeed, the highest function of science. All our learning would in reality be but 'vanity,' which it it is sometimes represented with being, if it could reflect no light upon the origin, the nature, the duty, and the destiny of man. It is not for its facts, but for the significance of its facts, that science is valuable. To accumulate data is good, but to interpret them is the noblest prerogative of a thinking being. Science interpreted is theology. Science prosecuted to its conclusions leads to God." There has been no formal attempt made to set forth the relations of science to the system of Christian faith, but the words above quoted will indicate the spirit in which the work is written, and will secure for it the regards of those who are repelled by the speculations of many geologists. The illustrations are numerous and good, and they serve in a very perfect manner to elucidate the text. We heartily commend this work to all who are interested in the mysteries of creation or who desire to give their children sound scientific instruction.

The same house sends us "The Unkind Word and other Stories," by the author of "John Halifax," also published by Harper & Brothers. This is a series of short stories by one of the most deservedly popular female writers of the day, and they are well worthy of the perusal of those who admire pure and elevated fiction. Miss Mulock is a delightful story-teller, and the most pleasing characteristics of her style are shown in an eminent degree in these brief sketches, which many readers will admire even more than her more elaborate works.

—From Porter & Coates we have received "Widow Goldsmith's Daughter," by Julie P. Smith. Published by Hartford & Gross. This story has very much the appearance of a first attempt; but if so, it is the first attempt of a writer of real talent. It is crude and ill digested in some particulars, but it is written in a lively, animated style that will make it very attractive to a large circle of readers. Considerable skill in character drawing is shown, and there are some excellent descriptions of scenery and some bits of sharp criticism that give a piquancy to the story and make it very entertaining reading.

—From E. H. Butler & Co. we have received the following of Lee & Shepard's publications:—"The Tone Master," by the author of "The Soprano," gives sketches of Mozart and Mendelssohn in the form of a story. The work is intended for the entertainment and instruction of young people of musical tastes, and it gives the leading events in the lives of the great composers, a description of their best works, the circumstances under which they were written, and analyses of their construction and peculiar excellencies.

"Dialogues from Dickens," arranged by W. Eliot Fette, A. M., is a collection of scenes from the works of Charles Dickens, arranged as dialogues suitable for school exercises and exhibitions. An index to the characters and costumes is given, and also plain and understandable stage directions, which will be of material assistance to those who perform the dialogues.

"Brake Up," by Oliver Optic, is the fifth of "The Lake Shore Series," in which is introduced the same characters as appeared in the previous volumes. This story, however, is complete in itself, although it will be more interesting to read it in connection with the others of the series.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us the March numbers of *Good Words*, *Good Words for the Young*, and the *Sunday Magazine*. These periodicals occupy fields of their own, and they do not come into competition with any of the magazines of the day. The *Sunday Magazine* is, as its name indicates, a religious publication, and some of the most eminent clergymen and theological writers of the day contribute to its pages. It is conducted with an evident desire to provide for Sunday reading something that will be suitable for the day and at the same time free from the dullness that makes so many pious stories and essays unattractive to the majority of those whom it is most important to interest in religious matters. The great popularity of the magazine proves how successfully this design is carried out. The present number is up to the usual average of excellence, and, both as regards its artistic illustrations and its literary contents it is well worthy of the perusal of readers of all denominations.

Good Words and *Good Words for the Young* are not strictly religious publications, but they endeavor to place before their readers information and entertainment that will instruct as well as amuse, and that will at the same time inculcate high moral principles. In both of them serials by popular writers are now in course of publication, and they are filled with excellent stories, sketches, and poetry from the pens of authors of established reputation.

—The March number of the "Travellers' Official Railway Guide for the United States and Canada" contains railway time schedules, connections, and distances, ocean and inland steam navigation routes, maps of the principal lines and lists of general officers, a general index of towns and villages on the various railways (corrected and amended up to date), together with all such miscellaneous information relative to railway improvements and progress as may be useful to the travelling public. The "Guide" is compiled and edited by Edward Vernon, under the auspices of the National Ticket Agents' Association, and is published at No. 237 Dock street.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "Courtship and Marriage," by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. This interesting story makes the ninth volume of Mrs. Hentz's complete works now in course of publication by Messrs. Peterson.

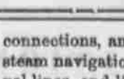
—From Peter Walker we have received the first number of the index volume of *The Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review*. A retrospect of the history of *The Princeton Review* introduces the list of authors, which in the present number is brought down to Tryon Edwards. This index is of great value, and it is to be hoped that all who are interested will aid in making it as complete as possible by contributing the names of such writers as may not be known to the editor, with as complete information about them as can be obtained.

—*The Penn Monthly* for March is brief but good. It contains five scholarly articles that are well worthy of perusal, and we commend it to those who are interested in our University, and who wish to see its literary reputation maintained. Published by the University Press Company, No. 103 S. Fifth street.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* for March is filled with excellent selections on engineering subjects from the best European publications.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30½

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JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [4 1
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4s

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DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 8th day of April, 1870, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with five thousand (5000) gross tons (or such less quantity as may be required) best quality of White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes and in such quantities as may be ordered for a period of one year from the 1st day of May next, with the privilege of increasing the amount to ten thousand (10,000) tons, should it be required.

So much of the Coal as may be required for use in this city, including the United States Arsenals at Bridesburg and Gray's Ferry road, to an amount not exceeding six hundred (600) tons, must be delivered without additional expense to the United States. The balance to be delivered on board of vessels at this port in good order and condition, free from slate, bone, dust, and other impurities.

Proposals must be made out in duplicate, on blank forms, which can be obtained at this office, and envelopes endorsed "Proposals for Delivery of Coal."

Bidders are invited to attend at the opening of proposals.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and
Quartermaster U. S. A
3 7 6t

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Amenia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albumineria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths2

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1031 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 1 20

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:40 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	2:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	5:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.
4 10t

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7¼, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3¾, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7¾, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 5¾, 5, 6¾, 8:20, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¼ A. M., 4¼ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street. Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 3:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 20 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 17 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 8 23

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

JOYAMENSING.

The Twenty-third Annual Report of the Inspectors of the County Prison—Operations of the Institution during the Year 1869.

We have been favored with an advance copy of the twenty-third annual report of the Inspectors of the County Prison, addressed to the State Legislature, showing the operations of the institution during the year 1869.

Commitments During 1869.

From the report it appears that "the whole number of commitments for the year 1869 was 18,305, against 17,620 for 1868, an increase of 685. This increase, however, is only in the number of commitments; the number of persons actually committed being less than those of last year. This apparent increase has been the result of a change in the character of the commitments. It was till lately the practice of the committing magistrates to include in the charge of drunkenness also disorderly conduct, by which offenders were committed to prison for a period of thirty days, to be held for the whole or a part of this sentence, at the discretion of the Inspectors. Vagrants of this class are now committed for *intoxication* only, for a period of twenty-four hours, and not unfrequently return half a dozen times during a month. Also, under a recent construction of the law, the power formerly exercised by the Inspectors, of discharging cases of "breach of the peace," has been abandoned. The committing magistrates have much increased commitments for this charge, retaining control of them in their own hands, and usually discharging them by arrangement, after a few days, with the result of repeated recommitments of the same offenders. It may be that a more exact compliance with the precise letter of the law now obtains, but the old practice was attended with better results. The board feels, however, that so long as it fails to secure, on the part of the committing magistrates of our city, hearty and earnest co-operation in efforts to improve the criminal department, little real good can be accomplished by attempts within the prison. The great and foremost evil in the criminal department of Philadelphia is the system of police magistracy; and no reform is so much needed as a change, at least in the mode of compensation of our committing magistrates. So long as their receipts are directly dependent upon and swollen by what must be stated to be simply a traffic in the manipulation of petty crime, it is idle to anticipate radical improvement in the treatment of this class of criminals. It is difficult to believe that such a system of magistracy can be tolerated in a city like Philadelphia, and that her citizens can sit quietly under so great a reproach. If our police magistrates were removed from the sphere of politics by a change in the mode of selection; if they held their offices by a good behavior tenure; were required to be learned in the law; and were compensated by adequate fixed salaries, in place of fees, a reform would be accomplished the effects of which upon social improvement can scarcely be estimated.

"The commitments for 1869 show a small decrease (270) compared with those of 1867, which were 18,595; those for 1866 reached 19,468. In 1860, the year preceding the war, the commitments were 20,891. For the first half of the year 1869, from January 1 to July 1, the commitments were 8947; for the second half of the year, from July 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870, they were 9358. This excess in the commitments for the second over the first half of the year is usual; thus, in 1868, the commitments from January 1 to July 1 were 8032; from July 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869, they were 9588.

Sex and Color of the Prisoners.

"Of the commitments for the past year, there were black males, 1283, against 979 for 1868, and 1025 for 1867; of black females, 574, against 494 for 1868, and 570 for 1867. There were white males, 12,228, against 12,096 for 1868, and 12,361 for 1867, and 13,053 for 1866. The number of white females for 1869 was 4220, a slight increase over those for 1868, 4051, but a marked diminution over those for 1867, which reached 4619. It is to be borne in mind, too, that while the number of commitments was more than last year, the number of females committed was less. We have thus the experience of another year confirmatory of the good results of the increased accommodation for female prisoners which was obtained by the transfer of the old debtor's apartment, a few years since, to the female department of the prison. The separation of female prisoners, which was thus secured, and the greater facilities for the enforcement of prison rules and discipline, which were made attainable, have resulted in a marked diminution of vagrancy and crime in the female population of our city. Nor has the sanitary department of the female department of the prison been less conspicuous; the cases reported to the physician for treatment in this department for the past year having been only 1775, more than a thousand less than the sick list of 1867. These results show the expenditure required in the extension of the female department to have been a true economy, and strongly support the more weighty moral arguments which are urged in favor of an extension of the more important and over-crowded male department of the prison.

Necessity for Extending the Prison.

"The board would here repeat the views expressed in the last report upon the subject of an extension of the prison, and again call the attention of the Legislature to the incapacity of the prison for the proper confinement and employment of its large male population. In every respect, sanitary, moral, and economical, the injurious effects of its overcrowded condition are manifest. The results of improved accommodation in the female department, previously cited, have shown that the growth of crime and vagrancy is directly stimulated by the undue congregation of prisoners. It can scarcely be doubted that the collection of a number of prisoners in a single cell soon reduces all to the moral level of the worst prisoner; and the unceasing intercourse which results from the original construction of the prison with a view to the separate system, fosters the moral contagion more actively than in prisons not designed for this system. The separate system, once the especial pride of Pennsylvania, has been long abandoned in every department of the prison, and even in the convict corridors, two, three, and even four prisoners are placed together in a single cell. The board feels that this subject can be no longer overlooked, and that either the extension of the convict blocks, or the construction of a new prison has become a necessity. The establishment of a House of Correction, however desirable, would not relieve the crowded state of the convict cells. And the board feels confirmed in the opinion expressed in many previous reports, that a House of Correction for vagrants and drunkards should constitute a department of the prison. Its construction might go hand in hand with the extension of the prison, and would be thus economized; while its future connection with the management of the prison would obviate the unnecessary multiplication of officials, and would facilitate the working of two co-ordinate branches of the same service. The board expressed the opinion in the two last reports that the lot known as the Parade Ground, contiguous to the prison, would be a very desirable location for these purposes, obviating, too, the large outlay necessary for the purchase of any other suitable ground. After a full consideration of the subject by the Prison Committee of Councils, in conference with the board, that body has united in recommending an extension of the prison on the Parade Ground, and has requested from the Legislature an enabling act for the purpose, which is respectfully and earnestly asked also by this board.

The Work of Whisky.

"Of the commitments to the prison during the past year, about the usual proportion may be assigned to intemperance, as either a direct or indirect cause. The actual charges in the commitments will be found to vary somewhat from those of last year, for reasons already mentioned. There were for intoxication, 3546, against 2025 for 1868; for vagrancy, 1348, against 1093 for 1868; for assault and battery, 1687, against 1462 for 1868; for disorderly conduct and breach of the peace, 7360, against 8132 for 1868; for assault with intent to kill, 146, against 121 for 1868. of the entire number of commitments, 18,305, 13,987, or more than three-fourths, are thus traceable to intemperance; for, with scarcely an exception in the cases enumerated, drunkenness is an accompaniment of the special act for which the commitment is made. Without assuming that these offenses are wholly attributable to intemperance (for crime exists and prisons are filled in countries where drunkenness is comparatively uncommon), we may fairly urge that the unbridled multiplication of temptations to crime in the unrestrained sale of alcoholic narcotics, in our city, is a fearful evil. The existing license law is an unmitigated nuisance, and some modification of it may be most reasonably asked of the Legislature.

Commitments for Trivial Offenses.

"Of the prisoners committed for trial during the past year, 11,203, 8750 were discharged by the committing magistrates, and in the cases of 580, the bills of indictment were ignored by the Grand Jury. These figures show a larger number of commitments and discharges by the magistrates than for the past year, owing to the breach of peace cases being retained exclusively in the hands of the magistrates. The figures, however, tell the old story, that nearly two-thirds of the whole number committed were discharged without being brought to trial—involving a fearful catalogue of commitments for unnecessary and trivial causes, and doubtless, too, a scarcely less startling aggregate of oppression and persecution. Another argument is thus presented in favor of a change of the administration of criminal justice among us, which is only too often an engine of extortion and malice. Much of the duty of the Prison Agent is devoted to the relief of cases of unnecessary and oppressive commitments. During the past year 3395 prisoners were released through the interference of the Prison Agent. The whole number released through the agency of this officer, during a period of sixteen years, has been 25,687.

Other Matters.

"Since the overcrowded condition of the cells, escapes of convicts have been not unfrequent. In October last, the board, having obtained the necessary appropriation from Councils, appointed two day watchmen. No escapes have occurred since the entrance of these officers upon their duties, and they have broken up the conversation among the prisoners from the windows of their cells, which was habitually practised at certain hours of the day, and involved not only plans of escape, but details of past and projects of future crime. Intercourse between convicts and the bummers employed about the prison has been thus also prevented.

"The standard of health in the prison during the year was good, and no epidemic of any kind occurred. Twenty-nine deaths are reported in the untried department from natural causes, viz., from mania-a-potu, 17; debauch, 9; congestion of the brain, 1; hematemesis, 1; pyemia, 1. In the convict department there were thirteen deaths, twelve directly from consumption, and the thirteenth from hemoptysis, no doubt produced by a tuberculous condition of the lungs. The overcrowding of the cells has doubtless contributed to this increase of consumption.

The Expenses of the Prison

for 1869 were very slightly in excess of those for 1868, viz.:—$105,925·12, against $104,635·63 for 1868. The profits of the shoe manufactory were $3872·95. The amount received from the United States Marshal, for the support of United States prisoners, was $796·80. The estimated value of provisions, coal, etc., on hand, is $9513·25. The return to the City Treasurer of profits from the manufacturing department was $21,000.

"Of the prisoners under sentence of death at the date of the last report, Hester Vaughan was pardoned by the Governor, 8th of May, 1869. Five convicts remain in the prison under sentence of death, but indefinitely respited—Edward J. Ford, Patrick Farrigan, Jerry Dixie, Newton Champion, and Alfred Alexander."

The following is a list of the Board of Inspectors of the Prison:—

President—John B. Biddle, M. D.
Secretary—Edmund Smith.
Treasurer—Henry C. Howell.
Inspectors—John B. Biddle, M. D., Joseph W. Bullock, Joseph R. Chandler, M. G. Evans, James A. Freeman, Henry C. Howell, William H. Keichline, William B. Page, M. D., J. Rodman Paul, M. D., Edmund Smith, and Edward H. Trotter.

The officers of the prison are as follows:—

Superintendent—William B. Perkins.
Clerk—Joseph K. Howell.
Physician—Henry Y. Smith, M. D.
Matrons—Ann G. Ryan and Ann Slover.
Deputy Superintendents—John Mirkel and Howard Perkins.
Apothecary—Benjamin F. Butcher, M. D.
Prison Agent—William J. Mullen.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Something surely is going to happen, else why should the State House pavement have been cleansed of the snow so speedily?

—Council Chambers are on Thursdays the resort of a set of old political bummers, a disgrace alike to themselves and the bodies that suffer their presence.

—If some of the *small fry* ward politicians only knew how they are looked down to by the men whom they help to exalt, they would in many cases act in a manner different from their present mode.

—Rum has proven a powerful lever in many cases, and in none more so than the world political. More delegates and votes are secured through rum than by all other means combined.

—Pedestrianism this morning was about as dangerous as dancing on a mirror, and all hands were obliged to either C sharp or B flat.

—Under the melting rays of the chief heater of the universe the snow will pass from view as quickly as buckwheat cakes from before a hungry newsboy.

—The Schuylkill Navigation Company has resumed operations, a number of boats having passed up yesterday.

—The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company resume on the 10th inst.

—Bishop Simpson is to speak to-morrow evening at the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

A DECISION UNDER THE REVENUE LAW.—Mr. William B. Elliott, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Pennsylvania, has received the following instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sir:—A gentleman of Philadelphia writes, under date of the 12th instant, stating that he is the guardian of his brother's two children, who have an income of $435·49 each, for the year 1869, and no other income. They board at the same boarding house with their mother, and pay their own board. He asks, Are they not each entitled to the deduction of $1000?

He has been referred to you for information, and you are therefore advised that minor children and their parents should be regarded as members of the same family, whether living together or not (paragraph 17, series 4, No. 4), and where the members of a family have separate incomes, a ratable proportion of the $1000 should be exempted from the income of each (paragraph 16, series 4, No. 4).

The family, composed of the mother and her minor children, are entitled to only one deduction of $1000 (section 117, compilation), and the guardian is entitled to deduct a ratable proportion of the same from the income of his wards.

Very respectfully, J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

William B. Elliott, Esq.,
Assessor Third District Pennsylvania.

ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LANDS.—The Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union have made arrangements with the Hon. I. S. Diehl, late United States Commissioner to Asia, for a course of five lectures for the benefit of the society. This great traveller and popular lecturer graphically describes what he saw with his own eyes, heard with his own ears, and handled with his own hands, during a period of fifteen years' residence and travel among the most noted places mentioned in the Scriptures. Students of the Bible, and Sabbath school teachers and scholars, will be interested and instructed by these lectures. The lectures will afford great variety, the object is good, and the ladies have a right to expect a crowded house every evening. See advertisement.

PUGILISTIC.

A Prize-fight Nipped in the Bud.

In various portions of our city are saloons and groggeries where daily and nightly congregate a certain class of men who style themselves "*Lovers of the manly art.*" Amongst this class a few weeks ago a plan was originated for a prize-fight between Billy McLean, who keeps a sporting-house at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, and one Joe Eadis, the stakes being fixed at $500 a side and the championship of Pennsylvania; the fight to take place on the 8th of March, within 10 miles of Philadelphia.

All things went on swimmingly until last night. The thieves, knucks, roughs, and rascals, over their nightly potations of gin and sugar, freely put up their stamps on the respective men, the cab drivers fleeced their victims more freely in order the better to bet, whilst the rabble that attend our English free-and-easy saloons disputed over their mugs of 'arf-and-'arf, and often came to blows.

Amongst the knowing ones it was yesterday given out that the fight would take place in the neighborhood of McCrystal's Log Cabin, Wissahickon, and thither this morning a number of the faithful wended their way only to be disappointed.

Some of the more anxious ones left for the battle-ground last evening, and one of these having imbibed pretty freely of "fighting whisky," exploded the secret, and the police at once determined to stop the little game. Accordingly, Sergeant Stout, of the Twelfth district, was detailed with a squad of men to arrest the would-be "brutes and bruisers," and starting out, came up with one of the principals (Eadis) and a bottle-holder named Frederick Barnhold, at the intersection of Eighteenth street and Ridge avenue.

They were taken to the station-house, and in a valise carried by Barnhold were found two large sponges, a lot of coarse towels, half a dozen lemons, and five bottles of whisky, thus showing that they were evidently well prepared for the battle. On being questioned they stated that the other party had gone up on the other side of the river, intending to cross over at the Falls Bridge. Eadis and Barnhold were this morning taken before Alderman Hood, who held the former in $3000 bail and Barnhold in $2000 bail to answer.

ARTISTIC.

An Altered Check—From $34·60 up to $3465·60 by a Stroke of the Pen—A Rival of J. Buchanan Cross.

On Saturday, about noon, a gentlemanly individual, who is evidently an artist in the particular line of financiering that comes under the head of forgery, came into the office of Sterling & Wildman, brokers, No. 110 South Third street, and inquired the price of gold. He said he wished to buy about $3000, but that he had not the money with him, and would be back in about half an hour either with the cash or a check such as would be acceptable to the brokers. In about twenty minutes he returned and presented a check on the Penn National Bank for $3465·60, drawn to the order of Sterling & Wildman by Bullock & Crenshaw. The check had every appearance of genuineness, but as the individual was unknown there was some hesitation at accepting it, and he said he would wait until one of the young men in the office could go to the bank and get it cashed. To make assurances doubly sure, the young man took the check to Messers. Bullock & Crenshaw, and asked if it was drawn by them. On examining the check-book it was found that on Saturday a check had been drawn for the sum of $34·60 to the order of W. T. Ellis, and on examining the check presented, it was discovered that some of the original writing had been erased by acid, and the face of the paper altered. It was then remembered that on Saturday an individual answering to the description of the gold purchaser had bought a bill of goods, for which he presented a note of large amount, and said that he would take a check for the change. While the young man was gone on his errand, the forger became alarmed at his prolonged absence, and stepped out, saying that he would return in a few minutes. He has not been heard of since. The alteration of the check is considered by experts as one of the most skilful that was ever seen on Third street.

A SLIGHTLY COLORED CHAPTER.

"Shoo Fly."

Two descendants of Ham, one a male named Emanuel Wallace, and one a female, name unknown, having imbibed freely of "bug juice" yesterday, indulged in a grand old breakdown at Third and Union streets, and astonished the natives with an original exhibition of "shoo fly." An officer arriving checked their merriment and took them to Moya.

Boots.

Frank Hughes, a coffee-colored citizen, yesterday ran across an ebony-hued female reposing on a cellar-door at Sixth and Lombard streets, and noticing on her feet a pair of bran new "Balmorals," quietly undid the lacing and made off with them. He had not proceeded far before a policeman, who had been watching his operations, tapped him on the shoulder and introduced him to Prison-keeper Perkins, whose spacious halls he now perambulates.

No Respect for Age.

George Thomas (colored) attacked a negress, aged seventy, at Sixth and Lombard streets yesterday, and punished her severely. Alderman Bonsall held him in $100 bail to answer.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—The Board of Health met at noon to-day, and awarded the contracts for cleaning the streets, removing ashes, etc., in the Twentieth and Twenty-first districts. For the Twentieth district, Mr. Thomas Coday, of Bridesburg, received the contract for $2300; Twenty-first district, James Clegg, of Manayunk, $3600. The Twentieth district comprises that part of the city lying north of Allegheny avenue, known as Bridesburg and Frankford. The Twenty-first district comprises that part of the city known as Manayunk. The gentlemen above named are required to clean the streets, etc., at the sums named for the space of twenty-two months.

THE STAR COURSE.—The following letter has been received by the manager of the Star Course of Lectures, in relation to Professor Morton's lecture:—

T. B. PUGH, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The undersigned, knowing that great numbers, from inability to procure seats, and from other causes, were prevented from attending Professor Morton's lecture on "Solar eclipses, on Monday, February 28, request that the same shall be repeated at as early a date as possible.

Yours, etc.,

Daniel M. Fox, Thomas A. Scott, C. H. Clark, M. Baird, George Whitney, William Sellers, J. Vaughan Merrick, John Sellers, Jr., George Burnham.

THE HAHNEMANNIAN INSTITUTE.—The Hahnemannian Medical Institute, a society of the students connected with the Hahnemann Medical College, holds its commencement this evening, at the Assembly Buildings. The Faculty of the college are expected to be present, and a valedictory address will be delivered by E. F. Hoyt, of the graduating class. The commencement of the college takes place to-morrow, at the Academy of Music.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A chap giving his name as J. C. Brown was arrested yesterday, on Frankford road, above York street, whilst soliciting contributions in aid of the Taylor Hose Company, he having in his possession a book purporting to be issued by the company, and containing several names since ascertained to be forgeries. He was taken before Alderman Heins, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

UNCOVERED ASH CARTS.—Lewis Schraeder and Henry Stimmel were arrested by the Twelfth district police officers yesterday for hauling ashes through the streets in uncovered carts, contrary to a city ordinance. They were taken before an alderman, who held them in $300 bail each to answer.

BURGLARY.—The tailoring establishment of John M. Floyd, No. 32 North Eleventh street, was entered some time this morning by burglars, who stole everything of value. They then entered the dwelling part of the establishment, and purloined all the silver plate of the family, amounting in value to $1000.

RAILROAD THIEVES.

Retributive Justice—One of their Number Cut in Two.

For months past the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has been annoyed by a series of robberies, which have caused trouble alike to the company, the shippers of the goods, and the expectant purchasers. Almost every freight train that passes over the road was visited by thieves, the freights broken open, and when valuable a portion thereof stolen. The company's officers were completely dumbfounded, although a constant and strict watch was kept up at different points along the road, yet almost daily their ears were saluted with the unwelcome news that another depredation had been committed.

This wholesale system was doomed to exposure, however, through the workings of a higher power than road officers or detectives, and was on Saturday night last laid bare in a manner that should forever last as a terrible example to all wrongdoers. About 10 o'clock on the night mentioned, some of the employes of the road found lying on either side of the tracks of the road, nearly opposite Norristown, portions of the body of a man who had been cut in twain by some passing train.

The remains were handed over to the Norristown authorities, and on their being searched there was found a warrant issued to the committing magistrate at the Central Station here. From this it was inferred that the unknown unfortunate was a detective officer, and word was at once telegraphed to Chief Kelly that an officer of his department had been killed on the Reading Railroad, near Norristown. Knowing that something was wrong, Chief Kelly at once detailed Detective Lukens to investigate the case, and the latter immediately proceeded to Norristown. Arriving there and viewing the body, he saw through the whole mystery.

The deceased was no other than the notorious Robert Sharp, better known as Bob Sharp, at one time the proprietor of Buck Hall, No. 533 Shippen street, a notorious dance-house and thieves' resort. Detective Lukens explained the matter to the authorities, and gave orders for the arrest of any parties who should claim the body. He then returned to this city, and set a trap for the capture of the rest of the gang. Chief Kelly next detailed Detectives Tryon and Levy to aid in the case, and they had information conveyed to the friends of Sharp as to his death. Yesterday morning, George Wilson, alias Woodie, a well-known professional, arrived in Norristown, and asked to be given the body, saying that he had been sent for it by a Mrs. Walker, whose husband deceased had been. Wilson was taken into custody, and brought to this city.

Meantime, Detective Lukens having found on the body a handkerchief marked Mary J. Sharp, proceeded to hunt her up, and finding her, secured such information as led him to Bridgeport, where, in an old springhouse, he found a lot of calico, muslin, and other goods that had been stolen on Friday night from cars on the road. It was then ascertained that Sharp had been to the springhouse on Saturday, and it is supposed was about committing a depredation on another train, when, falling, he met with the accident which ended his sinful career.

Detectives Levy and Tryon were not idle either. They found on the head of the prisoner Wilson a hat of the style called "Shoo-fly," and on inquiry learned that a case of such hats had a short time ago been stolen while in transit.

A number of bags were also found, which had been used for the transportation of the stolen goods to this city. The thieves, it appears, were furnished with duplicate keys for all the freight cars, and thus secured admission.

PENROSE FERRY BRIDGE.—The bids for the rebuilding of the Penrose Ferry Bridge have been opened at the Highway Department. The proposals submitted were the following:—

By George Smith & Co.—Timber crib, 55 cents; iron bolts, 10 cents per lb.; ballast per perch for sinking, $2·50; masonry, $11; superstructure, $36; taking out old material and superintending job, $5 per day.

By Powell & Son—Timber crib, per cubic feet—oak, 98 cents; yellow pine, 76¾ cents; hemlock, 57 cents. Masonry, per perch, $12. Superstructure, $37·50. Taking out old crib and masonry, $2000.

By W. W. Rolan—Taking out old material and superintending job, $4000.

By John W. Murphy—Timber crib, 90 cents; masonry, $13; superstructure, $45; allowance for old material, $900.

By John H. Cofrode & Co.—Timber crib—yellow pine, 78 cents; hemlock, 65 cents; masonry, $12; superstructure, $38; old material, $1950. This firm also proposes to do all the work, yellow pine crib, for $27,850 and old material: hemlock, $26,400 and the old material.

By James Healy, using the old material, for $41 per lineal foot; without the material, $46 per lineal foot.

By Hiram Bitting, the masonry for $13·95 per perch—allowance for stone for face wall, $8; for backing, $3.

COMMISSIONERS' CASES.—The case of Samuel B. White, charged with violating the revenue law in neglecting to make out a bill of sale for tobacco, was continued this morning before United States Commissioner Clarke.

Mr. Greenly, one of the firm for whom White acted as foreman, testified that it was not the wagon of the firm which was sent to carry away the goods which it is alleged were sold and no account returned. The wagon was a common furniture wagon, with a white cover. Other unimportant testimony was elicited, after which the case was again adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

The case of Walter F. Trott, captain of the coasting schooner Jeddie, charged by one of his seamen with assault and battery on the high seas, was continued this morning before Commissioner Hibler. The complainant, Arthur Kenys, says that the captain kicked him on the mouth, after which a scuffle ensued in which the captain had his jaw broken. Kenys had before been heard before Commissioner Phillips on a charge of mutiny preferred by the captain. The decision on this first charge is not yet made public. The case of Trott was again continued, and will be heard to-morrow.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange, this morning:—

100 shares Green and Coates St. P. R. W. Co.	$38·12
$6000 Union Canal Co. Bonds	4 per ct.
5 shares West Jersey Ferry Co.	252·00
1 share Point Breeze Park	110·00
40 shares Central Transportation Co.	56·00
438 shares Freedom Iron and Steel Co.	75·00
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	5·50
20 shares Provident Life Insurance and Trust Co.	63·00
26 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.	47·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	35·00
200 shares Forrest County Oil Co.	½c.
400 shares Walnut Bottom Oil Co.	½c.
7,200 shares Northwestern Oil Co.	$11 for the lot
17,625 shares Monitor Oil Co.	
53 shares Empire Transportation	53·12
WOOD ST., No. 903—Modern Dwelling	$9000·00
NINTH (North), No. 236—Valuable Residence	5600·00
EIGHTEENTH and SOUTH, S. E. corner—Tavern and Dwelling	5325·00
OTIS, Nos. 1134, 1 36, 1138, 1140	9550·00
" " 1130 and 1132	1300·00
" " 1126 and 1128	4000·00
" " 1122 and 1124	3925·00
BERKS, Nos. 1137, 1139, 1141, and 1143	9350·00
" " 1133 and 1135	3950·00

WILL OF SAMUEL HART.—The will of Samuel Hart admitted to probate this morning, contains the following proviso:—

In case of my son's death during his minority I give, devise, and bequeath to the Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Society of Philadelphia, to the Philadelphia Orphans' Society, to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, and to the Northern Home for Friendless Children the whole of his property, which shall be equally divided among the before-mentioned institutions.

GOOD.—Michael Clinger, a fellow who dispenses poisonous whisky at No. 1129 Howard street, was this morning before Alderman Kerr, on the charge of selling liquor without a license, and also with selling liquor to minors. He was held in $600 bail to answer at court.

SERIOUS FALL.—Joseph Slim, aged 25 years, residing in Camden, fell at Front and Pine streets this A. M., and sustained serious injuries about the head.

SIDEWALKS.—The Mayor this morning issued orders to the police force directing them to notify the citizens to clean their sidewalks.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Expansion of the Currency.

The Land Bill Defeated.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

The Volume of Currency.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Banking and Currency Committee has agreed to report a bill in accordance with the instructions of the House, increasing the volume of the currency fifty millions. The committee has agreed to report in favor of greenbacks as the issue to be made. There was a long discussion whether it should be greenbacks or national bank notes, but it was finally decided in favor of greenbacks. The committee will report as soon as called.

The Cuban Question.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will report to-day a bill declaring neutrality as between Spain and the Cuban insurgents. It is substantially the bill reported by Senator Morton. It declares for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and against all attempts of European powers to establish monarchical institutions on this continent.

Butler and Mungen Case.

The Military Committee of the House heard some witnesses to-day in the case of Mungen and Butler. The evidence was merely explanatory and not important. Butler's case will be reported to the House to-morrow, except it should assume come new phase before that time.

The Tennessee delegation was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, and argued in favor of the reconstruction of that State. The bill drawn by Mr. Maynard was laid before the committee; also the one prepared by the chairman, General Butler.

The committee has agreed to give the delegation a further hearing at its next meeting. Senator Fowler has signified his desire to appear before the committee to represent the Senter government. The committee will hear both sides before reporting to the House.

Naval Appropriations.

The Committee on Appropriations finished the Naval Appropriation bill to-day, and it will be reported to-morrow. Estimates have been considerably reduced, but not so much as in those of some other bills.

Defeat of the Land Bill.

The House was engaged during the morning hour in considering the bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands, providing that public lands in Dakotah Territory shall not be sold except to actual settlers under the homestead law. The bill, after some debate, was defeated, the House refusing to order it to a third reading. This is regarded as a defeat to those who are opposed to land subsidies to railroads, etc.

Military Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Captain V. Van Antwerp, Military Storekeeper, is relieved from duty at San Antonio, and after the expiration of thirty days leave, will report by letter to the Quartermaster-General.

Second-Lieutenant Stephen R. Stafford, unassigned, is transferred to the 15th Infantry.

The Superintendent of General Recruiting Service at New York has been directed to forward all disposable colored recruits at she depots to New Orleans, to be assigned to the 25th Infantry.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Hinton Rowan Helper for compensation as Consul at Buenos Ayres. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Conkling presented the proceedings of the New York Chamber of Commerce, favoring a harbor of refuge at Block Island. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, resolutions from the same body, setting forth the opinion that it would be unwise for the Government to embark in the business of telegraphing, in which Mr. Conkling expressed his hearty concurrence. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the bill making it a misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships in aid of any foreign State or of any colony engaged in insurrection, with whom the United States are at peace.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Williams, a joint resolution for the redemption of the legal-tender notes of the United States. It provides that from and after the passage of this resolution all payments to the United States on account of duties on imports may be made, to the amount of one-half of each payment, in the legal-tender notes of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

House.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to prevent the further sale of public lands in Dakotah, except under the pre-emption and homestead laws, and the laws for disposing of mineral lands and town sites.

Mr. Holman moved to amend by striking out the words limiting the bill to Dakotah Territory, so as to make it apply to all public lands. Agreed to—yeas 84, nays 37.

Mr. Wilson (Minn.) moved to amend by providing that the bill should not apply to timber lands. Rejected.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected.

The bill was finally rejected. Yeas 76, nays 90.

Mr. Schenck, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read resolutions of the New York Department of the Grand Army of the Republic adopted last July, and a lithographed circular, signed by J. E. Lansing, of Brooklyn, N. Y., complaining of the assessment and collection of a tax on crippled soldiers and sailors for playing hand-organs.

The committee was surprised at such a statement, for it was not aware that any such tax had been collected on any organ-grinder, whether a maimed soldier or any one else. Application to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue showed that no such tax was authorized or levied, and if any maimed soldier sitting at a street corner in New York wore on his breast a certificate that he had paid ten dollars tax as an organ-grinder, it was either a fraud or a forgery, or, what was much more likely, persons had been hired for political effect to sit at the street corners wearing such placards in order to bring the Government, the law, and the Republican party into discredit.

Mr. Voorhees, rising to a personal explanation, referred to a Washington despatch in yesterday's New York *Evening Post*, stating that the Military Committee was investigating the fact of his having appointed a cadet from Pennsylvania. That was the first he had heard of such investigation, and within the last few minutes he had been informed by members of the Committee on Military Affairs that there was not one word or syllable of truth in that despatch. He had no cadet at West Point. He had one at Annapolis, and that one was the son of Dr. William Maxwell Wood, of the United States Navy, an officer of many years' standing, and who was afloat in the service of the country at the time of his son's appointment.

The boy's grandmother and uncle were residents of his own town, and if his father had a shore residence he (Voorhees) had not had his attention called to it.

FOURTH EDITION

Mr. Boutwell's Funding Scheme Abroad.

The Reconstruction of Tennessee

The McGarrahan Case.

Progress of the New Hampshire Election.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Pacific Railroad Committee agreed to report favorably on the Senate bill granting the right of way to the Midland Pacific Railroad from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska. Also, they heard an argument in favor of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad.

The Cadetship Examination.

Mr. Anderson, of Lima, Ohio, father of the boy appointed by Mungen, testified before the Military Committee that he was introduced to Mungen by one Overmeyer, in such a way as to lead Mungen to believe that he was a Democrat. He did not offer Mungen money, but paid $300 to one Wilson, who indorsed the appointment in connection with Notherton, District Attorney, with whom he divided the money. Anderson says he did not understand that Mungen was to receive any part of the money, and never heard that he did.

Tennessee Reconstruction.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Reconstruction Committee this morning considered the question of the power of Congress to exercise authority in Tennessee to remedy an alleged dangerous condition of affairs in that State, but adjourned without any definite action. Congressmen Maynard and Arnell were before the committee, giving information with regard to affairs in that State. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said he had no doubt of the power of Congress to interfere with the authorities of Massachusetts, should the proper occasion arise.

The McGarrahan Case.

The House Judiciary Committee heard further arguments in the McGarrahan case. C. P. Shaw, of New York, charged that fraud, perjury, and forgery had been freely employed to mislead the Supreme Court and influence its decision against the claim of McGarrahan.

FROM EUROPE.

Easterly Gales on the Atlantic.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 8.—The captains of sailing vessels arriving at English ports report the prevalence of heavy easterly gales in the Atlantic, and that large fields of ice are floating southwardly much earlier than usual this season.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Steamer City of Brooklyn, from New York, arrived this morning, and the Tarifa, from New York, arrived last evening.

The London Press and Mr. Boutwell.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* applauds the funding scheme of Secretary Boutwell.

Captain Eyre Denounced by the "Times."

The *Times* denounces the captain of the Bombay for proceeding after the collision with the Oneida, without positively ascertaining the damage that had been sustained by the latter.

Violent Letter from Rochefort.

PARIS, March 8.—The *Marseillaise* this morning publishes a violent letter from Henry Rochefort and other political prisoners.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Ottawa Parliament.

OATAWA, March 8.—In Parliament to-day a bill to incorporate the Detroit River Transit Company was introduced. It is in the interest of the Great Western Railroad and Michigan Central Railroad Companies. The capital stock of the company is $3,000,000, the company to be organized as soon as one million dollars is subscribed and ten per cent. thereof paid up. The company will have power to build either a bridge over Detroit river or to construct a tunnel. It is stated that Sir John Young, Governor-General, will proceed in person to Red River immediately after the close of the present session of Parliament.

Destructive Fire.

LINDSEY, March 8.—The stores occupied by A. Gillies, dry goods dealer, and Bertram Brothers, hardware dealers, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $50,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Flurry—111¼ the Closing Figure.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The stampede to sell gold in Wall street continues, and the price has slowly receded to 111¼@111½, where it now is. At every decline there is great cheering, and many business firms have resumed specie payments.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, N. H., March 8.—Up to noon less than half of the votes in the four central wards have been polled, and no estimate of the result can be made. Barrows, the Temperance candidate for Governor, has only five votes in the wards heard from. Pittsfield has elected the Labor Reform Moderator by 20 majority.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, Few..101¾	$6000 Pa 1st mt.... 99¼
$2000 do 1s.101¾	$2000 Elmira 7s..1s. 93
$1000 Pa 6s W L.cp.101½	200 sh Read R..s10. 48¾
$500 Leh gold L....90½	7 sh Minehill R... 51½
$1000 Leh V n bds.. cp.... 95	54 sh Penna R.1s. 57
$3000 W Jer R 6s.... 89¾	200 do....b60. 57

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STATIONERY IN THE WORLD.
New Novelties in
PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
Tom Thumb Note, Santa Claus Note.
Note Paper stamped with
DAYS OF THE WEEK.
PAPER AND ENVELOPES READY STA
WITH INITIALS.
New styles constantly introduced.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
stuth No. 913 ARCH STREET.